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CSSR: CARTER RETRACTS HIS SIGNATURE FROM SALT II

AU101448 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Juraj Bydzovsky commentary in the column "A Word on the Events": "The Value of Carter's Signature"]

[Excerpts] President Carter's letter to Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd on Thursday [3 January] is undoubtedly a unique document.

The lines of this document could serve as a classic example of hypocrisy because they obscure the crux of the matter in words about the usefulness and necessity of the SALT II treaty.

The peculiar aspect lies in the very fact that the chief of the state and government--who signed the treaty with his own hand and who last year also personally made the question of its acceptance by the Senate almost a question of his own political future--is now suggesting a postponement that, in the preelection situation in the United States, has a far greater impact than the one contained in the simple problem of "now or later."

Let us repeat the opinion of American Government circles: The Senate's postponement of the discussion on the SALT II treaty represents a direct attack on the treaty's existence. As of now President Carter has effectively joined the ranks of the adversaries of the SALT II treaty and attacked the very signature he himself affixed to treaty last June in Vienna.

The present U.S. President is exhibiting--as is being extensively proved by the American information media--only a modest range of abilities. Among them, however, a prominent place is held it seems by the ability to retreat--without batting an eye--from the stances he was preaching only yesterday.

Last year in Vienna, during the signing of the SALT II treaty, President Carter created the impression of a person highly valuing the opportunity of signing such a significant document. President Carter's signature on the letter to Senator Byrd leaves the impression that its author esteemed neither his own word nor his signature, and not even himself.

Had he acted as a private person, this would have been his private affair, but since he is acting as U.S. President, it is very alarming.

RUDE PRAVO LABELS U.S. DEFENSE POLICY 'HAZARDOUS'

LD091300 Prague CTK in English 0805 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--The current U.S. policy has brought the elements of insecurity into international relations, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

The decision to deploy U.S. missiles in Europe has complicated the international situation, encouraged the opponents of the policy of detente and worsened mainly Soviet-U.S. relations.

The paper pointed to the fears apparent in Western Europe that the turn from cooperation to confrontation in the U.S.-Soviet relations would not be without the influence on the political atmosphere in Europe. In Europe, "where states with different social systems are neighbouring, there is no alternative to the policy of detente", the daily said.

The problems faced by the European countries in the 1980s will be more difficult than in the previous decade and will have to be solved with a united effort. Peaceful cooperation between states of Western and Eastern Europe will be therefore even more important. Any other policy, such as some West European countries intended to join the U.S. anti-Soviet game, would be hazardous--especially for West European nations, the paper said.

PRAGUE COMMENTARY CALLS FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES IN EUROPE

LD112104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] Our foreign political commentary today draws attention to a new topical factor, the idea of nuclear-free zones.

By his behavior of late, President Carter reminds one of a madman who is drilling a hole in the bottom of a boat in the middle of the ocean. No one traveling in that boat can be indifferent to such a behavior.

In such a telling picture, the Belgian newspaper LE DRAPEAU ROUGE has captured the feelings and anxieties that have been engulfing a growing number of members of the public in the West in connection with certain acts of the U.S. President, whether it be the announced 5-year plan of intensive armament, the halting of the debate on the ratification of intensive armament and on the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty, SALT II, war preparations against Iran or the discriminatory measures aimed against the Soviet Union as an alleged retaliation for the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan.

The fact is that an ever-growing number of people in the West are realizing how dangerously such a policy is aggravating international tension and is pushing the world back to the period of the cold war.

In view of the fact that President Carter has openly embarked on such a course immediately after the United States forced its NATO allies to adopt a decision on the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe, these allies are today truly in a position of travelers in the same boat in which one of them is drilling a hole.

The fact is that the decision concerning U.S. missiles in West Europe has turned NATO states into a target of retaliatory countermeasures by the Warsaw Pact member-states, and for this reason any more serious destabilization of Soviet-American relations and of international stability and peace can have a far harsher and more immediate impact on the fate of West European states than ever before in the past.

Hence, the growing wave of anti-Americanism, which is currently rising in the West European countries, is of no surprise. Even less surprising is the growing activity of the movement against U.S. weapons. Linked with this is the urgent seeking of concepts and solutions that might neutralize or moderate the impact of the irresponsible policy of the American ally.

An expression of this was, for instance, the stance adopted by a number of NATO member-countries, for example Belgium, Norway and Holland, which although not being able to reverse the decision of their stronger and bigger partners, nonetheless stipulated that missiles would not be deployed on their territory.

An expression of this is the dissociation from American policy on some issues, such as the decision of the Norwegian Government not to join in Carter's embargo on trade with the Soviet Union.

Within the framework of seeking new possibilities for West European security, many are returning in particular to the years-long idea of nuclear-free zones. Such a zone exists at present only in Latin America.

The UN decision on the creation of a nuclear-free zone also in Africa has not assumed a concrete form owing to the attitude of the United States, England and other Western countries.

With regard to Europe, the idea of a nuclear-free zone, initially embracing only the so-called Nordic states was put forward in 1963 by Finnish President Kekkonen. A particular feature of his proposal was that it would embrace not only neutral countries, such as Finland and Sweden, but also NATO member-states in this area, such as Norway, Denmark and Iceland. The purpose of this proposal was to facilitate a future nuclear disarmament in Europe.

Today this proposal has assumed a new, urgent topicality for each country which does not want to play the role of a sacrificial lamb to American strategists in their adventurous exposure of peace in Europe to hazard.

The attractiveness of the idea of the nuclear-free zones has now increased in particular in view of the fact that the latest UN General Assembly adopted a Soviet proposal on the working out of a declaration that would oblige all nuclear states to respect the nuclear neutrality of every state and to provide guarantees to every country which does not possess nuclear weapons and which does not allow their deployment on its territory.

The creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe could thus become an important part of the effort aimed at frustrating the American plans for the nuclear missile confrontation on European soil.

U.S. 'SERIOUSLY THREATENS' DETENTE BY 'AGGRESSIVE' ACTIONS

AU112030 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 11 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, January 11 (BTA political observer Dimitur Shishmanov)--U.S. President Carter declared that in his view detente in international relations was not dead and that the USA would continue to act for peace.

This declaration cannot calm anybody in the wake of the series of measures and actions undertaken by the U.S. in various fields of relations with the Soviet Union. Detente is most seriously threatened by these actions and policies.

The improved climate and trust between the two biggest states in the world--the Soviet Union and the USA--which play the greatest role in and bear the greatest responsibilities for peace, security and international cooperation, are the basis of detente in international relations.

This climate and trust now, as a result of the American policy, have been seriously harmed.

The SALT treaties have been the most important act in relations between the two countries in the sphere of detente. Now the U.S. President has provocatively blocked SALT II. The USA raises the threat of a new impetus to the arms race before the world.

Even prior to the change in Afghanistan and the assistance by the Soviet Union against external aggression and the counterrevolution which threatened that country, the USA seriously imperilled detente. It compelled its NATO allies to accept the deployment in the West European countries of new modern systems of American nuclear missiles, directed straight against the Soviet Union and the other European socialist states. In this manner it destroyed the basis of the negotiations on arms control and on disarmament.

Detente cannot but be threatened when such a big country as the USA limits its diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with the other great power, the Soviet Union, and announces this before the whole world as "retaliatory measures". Reltaliations are not the policy of detente.

Along with this the USA requests its European allies in NATO to join in its retaliatory measures.

U.S. actions against detente are spreading over all the continents. In its policy against detente it makes allies also with Peking, which in its turn is offering Washington a world-wide anti-Soviet alliance on the basis of military cooperation of the USA, its NATO allies and China.

Detente is seriously threatened by the military aggressive preparations of the USA directed against the Soviet Union and other countries, about which the American leaders openly speak. It is with military intervention that they intimidate also a number of countries in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and other parts of the world.

Detente is imperilled by the propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which the USA is organizing on a world-wide scale in cooperation with its NATO allies in Europe.

This is a campaign in the spirit and by the means of the cold war which the nations have to a certain extent forgotten and which today is making itself tangibly felt in the declarations and the practical actions of the U.S. administration, a campaign directed against the spirit and accords of Helsinki.

The American actions and policies threaten detente and the negotiations on disarmament, as well as European security and international cooperation which in the last few years have made encouraging headway.

BTA HAILS BREZHNEV'S 'CORRECT ANALYSIS' IN PRAVDA INTERVIEW

AU132018 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 13 Jan 80 AU

["Correct Analysis--Realistic Prospects"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 13 (BTA political observer Dimitur Shishmanov)--Mr L. Brezhnev's interview in PRAVDA has arrested the attention of the world. The top Soviet state leader analyzed and assessed in it the most topical problems worrying mankind now.

The imperialist forces and, first of all the leading circles of the USA and some other NATO countries, bear all the responsibility for the complication of the international situation. The peoples must know this truth and it is lucidly explained and proved in the precise and correct analysis offered by Mr Leonid Brezhnev. The proofs and arguments in his assessment are solid and irrefutable. They are based on real facts, obvious for all, which could not be denied by anybody. The Soviet leader quoted concretely and named precisely.

The organization of foreign aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by the USA and some other countries is one of the latest facts in the policy aimed against detente. The Soviet Union rendered help to the Afghan people at the request of their government for two reasons: In fulfillment of its treaty obligations for defence of Afghanistan from foreign aggression, and to prevent the turning of Afghanistan into a hotbed of imperialist threat against the Soviet state. The Soviet Union has rendered help to Afghanistan after a properly addressed warning that it will not leave the Afghan people in the honour of need.

This declaration of Mr Brezhnev clearly states the truth and warns: The words of the USSR are backed by deeds of respect for the treaties and of international solidarity with those peoples who struggle to defend their independence and revolutionary achievements. It also reminds that the Soviet Union will not permit its security to be threatened.

The form and tone of the denouncement of the aggressive acts of the U.S. policy are explicit but also comply in full with the gravity of the U.S. trampling upon the international law and norms. The latest moves of President Carter's government show USA as an unreliable partner in international relations, ready every next moment to violate unilaterally its international obligations, to renounce the treaties and agreements bearing its signature in favour of detente. By such moves and policy the United States strike a blow to the established international system of interstate relations.

The top Soviet state leader points out another worrying fact: The U.S.A. is imposing its will on its allies and is trying to worsen the relations of the Western states with the Soviet Union, and their vital interests are unbreakably linked with detente.

In spite of the negative effects of the U.S. policy, detente has deep roots in the Western countries. Mr Brezhnev's interview, without belittling the gravity of the complicated international situation, inspires real optimism with the prospects he sees for the process of detente. Much could be done to this end at the forthcoming meeting in Madrid. The proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries make a good basis for progress.

Mr Brezhnev underlined chat the Soviet Union, following steadfastly and unflinchingly its Leninist foreign political course of combining peacefulness with rebuff to aggression, will make every effort, and its possibilities are great indeed, to make the policy of detente the leading trend in the international relations of the eighties.

Mr Brezhnev's conclusions and the constructive proposals and ideas he recalled, in spite of the complicated international situation, will undoubtedly find support among the broad world public, the people in the Western countries and even in the USA.

NORWAY PLANS 'PROVOCATIVE ACTS' AT SOVIET BORDER

AU111216 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 11 Jan 80 AU

[Text] According to reports from the UPI correspondent in Oslo, (Theo Hokenstadt), commander in chief of the Norwegian Armed Forces has declared that the Norwegian Armed Forces are promptly strengthening their positions along the borders with the Soviet Union.

(Hokenstadt) stated to the UPI correspondent that the Norwegian positions along the borders with the Soviet Union are being fortified in connection with the events in Afghanistan.

The pretext for the increase of tension on the Norwegian-Soviet border is obviously invented. These actions of the Norwegian generals are obviously carried out on the instructions of Washington, which is now fanning an anti-Soviet campaign. The provocative activities, inspired from abroad and taking place at the Soviet-Norwegian border, are at variance with the traditional policy of good neighborliness. Such actions can only be judged as unfriendly action toward the Soviet Union, action which is harmful to peace and security in northern Europe.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ANALYZES U.S.-CHINESE ALLIANCE

AU111530 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Editorial article: "Trend Toward Topical Adventurism"]

[Text] From the point of view of the Chinese hegemonists there could not be a more pleasant visit than the one presently being made by U.S. Secretary of State Harold Brown.

Secretary of Defense Brown's total political commitment, his efforts as a technocrat and exponent of the military-industrial complex, as well as his persistent and constant attempts to force the strategic remilitarization of the United States and NATO, are all assets that are well-known and openly welcomed in Beijing. [paragraph continues]

All the political, military-technical, ideological and other activities of the Pentagon, all the basic strategic concepts and doctrines, all the operational plans and the tactical training of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in the United States and abroad--all these activities deeply impress the international ultra-reactionary forces, particularly the Chinese militarists. The basis of the U.S.-PRC alliance is their joint hostility toward detente, their foreign political aspirations that they are attempting to impose from a position of strength--manifested by both Washington and Beijing--and their common anti-Soviet and negative approach to liberation processes throughout the world. All that has been clearly demonstrated recently in the speeches and toasts, as well as in the joint and individual declarations made in Beijing by the military leaders of both countries in their meetings and consultations.

Long ago the world press analyzed and revealed the opportunistic character of the U.S.-PRC rapprochement. During Zbigniew Brzezinski's visit to Beijing in 1978, the presidential adviser said "the common interests" of both countries are increasingly manifesting themselves. As a result of that visit, the Carter administration intensified the exploitation of Beijing's anti-Soviet trends and calculations. In light of these circumstances, the NATO "jubilee" session, which was held in Washington, adopted a long-term "draft program" that was naturally welcomed by the Maoists. This program envisages the military modernization of the aggressive NATO bloc. In 1979, immediately following Deng Xiaoping's "triumphant" tour of the United States and as a result of "close consultations" with the American leading circles, the Chinese interventionists savagely invaded Socialist Vietnam. Beijing thus borrowed "conclusions" and "theories" from the vocabulary of American imperialism about teaching "lessons" to other nations. Also in 1979, U.S. Vice President Mondale declared that the existence of a strong, meaning militarist, China was in accordance with U.S. interests. This is how--by the beginning of this year--American-Chinese relations "matured" to such an extent that the AP news agency described Brown's visit to Beijing as the "rapprochement of two former enemies toward military alliance".

The Western press points out that President Carter personally instructed Brown to examine opportunities for expanding relations in the military sector of the two countries. Simon Michaud, AFP correspondent in Washington, wrote that Harold Brown's task in Beijing is to learn "the ways for delivering technical equipment to China that can be used for other than civilian purposes." Using the "events in Afghanistan" as a pretext, Brown and Xu, his Chinese partner, exchanged polite compliments and pointed out that "consultations" on questions of common strategic interest have expanded and have been intensified. KYODO, the Japanese news agency, in turn announced that, according to diplomatic sources, "China and the United States have reached a secret agreement on restoring U.S. arms deliveries to Taiwan." Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, refused to comment on the assumption that the United States is likely to equip China with radar installations to replace those lost in Iran that, as is known, had been used for intelligence purposes against the USSR. Even the famous Henry Kissinger--who, in connection with his recently published political memoirs describing the crucial period of the seventies in the United States, which was called a "present-day Byzantine" by the Western press--commented on the events in Afghanistan in a hastily concocted appeal. Kissinger called for "economic assistance to China" as an anti-Soviet countermeasure. He added, however, that his "assistance should not yet imply the sale of weapons."

The alliance of the two military systems, the "cordiality" in the present Washington-Beijing relations, as well as the hints about trends and plans for military cooperation between the two countries on an anti-Soviet basis demands a decisive increase of vigilance from all peoples. [paragraph continues]

All these things and plans make it necessary for the peace-loving forces to intensify their efforts in unmasking the imperialistic-hegemonistic intentions and projects. As for the desire or intention to concoct some kind of military-political "axis", to form a "geo-stratifical circle" around the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, and the desire to stop the progress of history we can say that our century, and particularly the last decade, are typical examples and represent a severe warning against such trends of adventurism.

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT, BEGINS TALKS

AU111900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 11 Jan 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] Executive Committee, has arrived in Bulgaria on an official friendly visit. This visit will further contribute to the development and strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and the PLO. The official talks between the Bulgarian and the Palestinian delegations led by Petur Mladenov and Faruq Qaddumi have begun. They reviewed the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation and also emphasized the political and material assistance that is being rendered by Bulgaria to the struggle of the Palestinian people to have a motherland and a state as well as for the return of the Palestinian refugees to their home. Certain topical problems of the international situation were also discussed.

Continuing Talks 12 January

AU121410 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 12 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, January 12 (BTA)--The talks between a delegation of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization), led by Mr Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee, and a Bulgarian delegation, headed by Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, continued today. The two sides denounced sharply the imperialist-launched campaign against the help rendered by the USSR to the Government of Afghanistan. They underlined that this campaign is aimed at heightening the tension around Iran and at justifying an imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the countries in that area by building up military bases and setting up a rapid deployment force corps. They branded the separatist Egypt-Israeli treaty, the Camp David accords and the talks on "administrative autonomy" of the Jordan River West Bank and the Gaza Strip as attempts to frustrate the granting of the irrevocable rights of the people of Palestine and at legalizing the occupation of lands seized by Israel.

The delegations expressed confidence that the strengthening of unity of action of the progressive Arab forces and the PLO and the intensification of cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries are a decisive factor for the settling of the Palestinian problem. The two sides emphasized that the crisis could be solved solely along lines of a complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied Arab lands, of the fulfillment of the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to setting up their own independent state, as well as the right of the Palestinians to return to their native land in compliance with the UN resolution.

Confidence was expressed that to achieve such a just settling of the issue it will be necessary to secure the participation of all the interested parties, including the PLO as the sole representative of the Arab people of Palestine. It was emphasized that the Soviet participation in all the stages of the negotiations is a guarantee of the equitable and lasting settling of this problem. The Bulgarian side assessed highly the contribution of the PLO to the struggle against the defeatist and separatist deals. The guests thanked on behalf of the Arab people of Palestine for Bulgaria's position of principle on the Palestinian issue and for her permanent and selfless help to the Palestinian resistance movement.

Zhivkov, Qaddumi Meeting

AU121935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Today Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Faruq Qaddumi, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] delegation and chairman of the Political Committee of the PLO Executive Committee, who with his delegation is on an official friendly visit to Bulgaria. Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the Political Committee of the PLO Executive Committee, presented cordial greetings and good wishes to Comrade Todor Zhivkov from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. During the cordial and friendly talks, the situation in the Near and Middle East following the signing of the Camp David agreements and of the so-called Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was discussed. Faruq Qaddumi briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov about the heroic struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and of their vanguard--the PLO--which is defending their national rights.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed Bulgaria's principled and consistent stand on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis, an indivisible part of which is the realization of the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to establish an independent state of their own. Bulgaria's first party and state leader expressed confidence that the Palestinian resistance movement led by the PLO can play a major role in strengthening the cohesion and unity of all progressive patriotic fraternal forces in their struggle against the anti-Arab separatist agreements and defeatist course of the Egyptian leadership. On behalf of the PLO Executive Committee, Faruq Qaddumi expressed gratitude to the Bulgarian Government, people and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, for the fraternal assistance and selfless and all-round support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

Delegation Departure

AU131707 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 13 Jan 80 AU

[Text] On 13 January the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department, departed from Bulgaria. The delegation visited Bulgaria at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs. During the talks and meetings that took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere confidence was expressed that the constantly strengthening relations between the PLO and Bulgaria will continue to develop in the interest of the two peoples and the struggle for achieving a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

COMMENTATORS ATTACK WEST FOR ANTI-SOVIET POLICIES

Brezhnev Still Optimistic

LD131346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Rudolf Prevratil commentary]

[Text] The situation in Afghanistan is the most widely discussed topic of the past week. The position taken by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his interview with a PRAVDA correspondent yesterday is of particular significance. In the interview, the highest Soviet representative also discussed the overall international situation and particularly the latest steps taken by the U.S. Government.

The words of Leonid Brezhnev have provoked extraordinary interest through the world, as though all threads of international politics are being drawn into Afghanistan. The developments in that country pose a number of questions. What is at stake in that country and the region? Why has Afghanistan suddenly found itself in the center of attention? Why has it become the target of attacks by international reaction? What are the discriminatory measures instituted against the Soviet Union by President Carter likely to bring? Is the world really entering a new period of anxiety and uncertainty, as in the beginning of the 1950's?

The events of the past week and, in particular, Leonid Brezhnev's interview will make it possible to form a clearer picture about these problems. For example, it is obvious that the irritated and excessive reaction by the United States to the events in Afghanistan is an expression of disappointment. It has been dictated by anger at the failure in one of the important areas of U.S. foreign policy. As Leonid Brezhnev said, imperialism and its helpers had essentially started an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan. These actions were assisted by the adventurous policy of Hafizollah Amin, who usurped power in September of last year. The new line of the government of Babrak Karmal and the assistance given to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union to protect the country from the external threat have seriously thwarted these plans.

The crimes and injustice of the Amin clique are being purposefully corrected. Thousands of political prisoners have been freed. A dialog has been reopened with tribal leaders and religious representatives. The government is thus laying foundations for future consolidation and is erecting a barrier to the threatening civil war.

What is at stake as far as Washington is concerned? What are its broader objectives? Leonid Brezhnev stressed yesterday that the ruling circles of the United States and some other NATO countries have been trying since 1978 to apply a policy hostile to the relaxation of tension, and a policy of a feverish arms buildup. President Carter is retreating more and more visibly before the pressure of the military-industrial complex. The group surrounding Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's adviser for national security affairs, is increasingly gaining the upper hand in policymaking. A new, dangerous foreign policy is being gradually developed and pushed through in Washington, a policy which is worsening the international atmosphere.

The main aim of this strategy is to alter the balance of power on a worldwide scale. The United States and imperialism in general are attempting to regain their lost hegemony and initiative. Washington is trying above all to step up the military, economic and political pressure on the socialist societies.

For this reason, the U.S. President last month approved an unprecedented armaments program, the so-called Carter 5-year military plan. For this reason, shortly before Christmas, he forced on West Europe the most modern U.S. nuclear missiles. The Afghan crisis then merely became a pretext for economic reprisals and attempts at a diplomatic campaign against the Soviet Union, which we witnessed throughout this past week.

At the same time, the United States is trying to strengthen its influence in West Europe and Japan and to more effectively draw into this game the disruptive policy of the Chinese leadership. The events in Afghanistan are once again serving as a provocative pretext. For example, James Carter last week personally urged French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing who, in his view, is far too tolerant of the Soviet Union, to pursue a harder line.

One of the key U.S. objectives is to halt and reverse development in Asia, Africa and Latin America, where the national liberation movements continue to make progress and where imperialism has suffered a number of serious defeats. It is enough to recall what happened during the past 10 years in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea; in the former Portuguese colonies in Africa; and in Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Iran and Nicaragua, where fallen dictators and the ruins of the antipopular regimes are the only things that have remained after the U.S. foreign policy.

The United States is seeking a way out of the vicious circle through the use of force and through internal interference. Afghanistan was to have been a test case in this respect. The Americans wanted to prove to the world that revolution is incompatible with Islam. They had their eyes above all on neighboring Iran, with which Washington is having the biggest worries.

A person who remembers the times World War II will hardly be able to resist the feeling that he has seen all this before and that what we are now experiencing greatly resembles the events in the spring of 1948 when the victory of the working people in Czechoslovakia became for the West one of the pretexts for stepping up anticommunist hysteria. After this followed the cold war years. Will all of this be repeated? History, after all, tends to repeat itself. The interests of social groups do not change a great deal. Reaction is often incapable of learning from past defeats. Do we once again stand on the threshold of a cold war?

Yesterday's interview with the highest Soviet representative constitutes a clear answer to this question, and the answer is basically optimistic. The policy of detente has deep roots. It is supported by enormous forces and there is every indication that it will remain the main tendency in interestate relations. Above all, the situation in Europe is much better that in the past and, many constructive things can be carried out for peace in the near future.

The events of the past week confirm this viewpoint. For example, French representatives have made it clear to Washington that they are not willing to suddenly abandon detente and condemn all that France has helped to build for many years. Similar realistic attitudes are also gaining primacy in the FRG. In capitalist Europe they know that the American policy of playing with fire could cause a blaze on the entire continent, including the Western part.

Will the 1950's therefore be repeated in international relations? As one can see, such a repetition is not necessarily destined to take place. Today the situation is far more favorable. The socialist countries and the peace forces throughout the world have far greater possibilities. To make use of them and to continue to fight for peace and detente is our common task.

U.S. Harms All Nations

LD122234 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Is the process of detente endangered? Radio Prague's news analyst, Vaclav Kvasnicka, seeks the answer in this commentary of the week.

In his latest televised speech, Vaclav Kvasnicka writes, the American President Jimmy Carter said that the Soviet Union's current policy constitutes a threat to the process of easing international tension. But then again, it is no mere chance that the French rightist newspaper [name indistinct] said Carter's latest anti-Soviet measures indicate an end to detente and the opening of a new epoch, that of insecurity. And, only a day after NATO's decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and certainly prior to the Afghan events, it wrote that over the past decade the world had become accustomed to talk about detente, that in the months to come [words indictinct] changes in the world political vocabulary, with the introduction of such entries as tension and cold war. Evidently, by its decision to change the global balance of power and to regain its already lost supremacy over the socialist countries and the national liberation movement, the United States did not hesitage to introduce new, dangerous elements to international relations. The American attitude toward the current development in Afghanistan is indeed a risky way of boosting international tension. The Carter administration's latest political move may be truly described as up to now, the most serious attack against the fundamental interests of nations all over this planet, be it the Middle East, Asia, Africa or Latin America.

The White House surely cannot be blind to how it affects the (?grumbling) and the massive outbreaks of national feeling on the part of those who are eager to go their own way, independently of the United States. Hence the current anti-Soviet hysteria, combined with the increased American military presence virtually all over the world; hence Washington's attempts to drive a wedge between the socialist community and the developing world. Small wonder that such policies are accepted with mixed feelings. (?Particularly) Europe is none too happy about it, being a continent on which two different social and political orders exist. For Europe, there's no other alternative to detente, as was rightly stated by Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr in his talks with his GDR counterpart, Oskar Fischer. Pahr said that now, more than ever before, detente would be given another try. Even Bonn and Paris have their realistically minded politicians who are well aware how risky Carter's latest move is. The West German newspaper, the FRANKFURTER FUNDSCHAU said recently that in the course of the seventies it was the policy of easing international tension which was so beneficial for the German Federal Republic, both for inter-German relations and for the unprecedented growth of the country's international prestige. It would be pretty hazardous to give up all the positive things that have been achieved thanks to the immense efforts developed over the past 10 years in the policy of detente. In 1980 Europe will have many chances to prove just how viable the idea of detente is. A number of meetings between statesmen from countries with different social systems are scheduled for this year, including the [word indistinct] meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories aimed at removing the dangerous military confrontation. Indochina is coming forward with a new initiative for collective security in Asia. Against such a background, everything that helps Washington in its current anti-Soviet drive is detrimental, not only to detente, but to stability and peace all over the world.

British Government Hypocritical

LD122244 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Time now for another commentary, this time focused on the British scene: Once again all the powers of world reaction have entered a holy alliance in a vain effort to slow down the cause of progress in the world.

Once again, they have aimed their propaganda against the Soviet Union, a country that in hundreds of cases has clearly shown its dedication to the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

In the case of Afghanistan, the alliance is headed by three powers, the United States, Britain and China. This is actually quite natural because it was the American CIA and British and Chinese intelligence services who have been training terrorist bands dispatching them from Pakistan to Afghanistan. (?So as time went on) it's not surprising that particularly the governments of those three countries proposed that the United Nations Security Council should deal with what they call the Afghan crisis. They deliberately ignore the fact that there has been no crisis in Afghanistan. The Security Council, in addition, ignored the protest of the legal Afghan Government of Babrak Karmal against such a gross interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Earlier this week, Britain's foreign secretary, Lord Carrington set off for a 10-day tour of the countries in the neighborhood of Afghanistan. This diplomatic activity, stemming from the desire of Britain's Conservative government to oblige the United States, is not only in vain but hypocritical too. After all it was Britain that used to send colonial armies to subdue Afghanistan and who used to exploit the country ruthlessly.

The legal government of Afghanistan stated flatly that a limited Soviet military contingent was sent to Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan government and fully in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978. Although the Soviet ambassador to London, Nikolay Lunkov, repeated this statement personally to the prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, and Lord Carrington during their meeting at Number 10, Westminster seems to be trying, in line with the United States and China, to gain as much political capital as possible from the situation.

All the three parties in the game, the United States, Britain and China, have been aware that following the defeat of counterrevolution in Afghanistan their chance collapsed to make Afghanistan a replacement for Iran lost for them with the ousting of the former shah. Unfortunately for the Conservative government in Westminster, the current developments demonstrate that their chief intention is just to serve the United States and its policy of expansion.

Realistically minded people in Britain, on the other hand, oppose (?those) calling for severe retaliatory measures to be taken against the Soviet Union, particularly the boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games this summer. They include Lord Killanin, the president of the International Olympic Committee, who dismissed the idea completely and Sir Dennis Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association, who said that the Olympic Association would resist an attempt at government interference in Olympic plans.

The activity of Lord Carrington might actually remind, particularly people here in Czechoslovakia, of something that happened in central Europe some years ago. The present-day British politicians do not seem to have drawn a lesson, neither from what happened in Munich in 1938 or from the failure of the anti-Czechoslovak and anti-Soviet campaign after what they called the Czechoslovak events in 1968. In the case of both Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union granted internationalist assistance to nations that asked for it and the Soviet troops who were invited to Afghanistan exclusively to prevent outside intervention, remain there in the interests of the Afghan people, not against them.

Undoubtedly, Westminster would be happy if they could say at least this about the presence of British troops in Northern Ireland.

These are the blunt facts and the active participation of the Tory Government in blowing another anti-Soviet bubble demonstrates to the whole world (?who's who) in Europe.

Socialists Must Defend Revolution

LD112346 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There is no reason to hide the fact that the atmosphere of international relations has markedly worsened. The United States has quickly revived methods which it tried, unsuccessfully back in the times of the so-called cold war--sabre rattling to create an atmosphere of intimidation, and trade sabotage to damage the economy of the socialist countries. It has added to these methods a campaign of hatred which in some papers surpasses the worst moments of the fifties.

It is worth noting that the bourgeois press always regards as justified all actions undertaken against socialism. It would like to make us believe that U.S. bombs were to bring freedom to Vietnam; that French soldiers are upholding democracy in the Central African Republic; and that detachments of the racist South Africa are attacking Angola in the name of humanity. The nice-sounding slogans conceal a much simpler fact: All of the 160 wars waged by the capitalist world since the end of World War II had the same aims--to preserve the class interests of the capitalist world; to prevent socialism, as far as possible, from winning in any part of the world, and if this proves impossible, at least to make sure that it is not successful.

For the sake of this class interest the Western press even applauded actions whose inhumane and unjustified nature were quite obvious.

If the socialist world upholds its class interest and the gains of its revolution against attacks and provocations, however, the result is abuse, slander, threats, fanning of chauvinism and hatred. This is happening. The revolution not only has the right, however, but also the duty to defend itself. If it did not defend itself it would soon be swept away by the joint endeavors of the capitalist world. The fact is that the capitalist world is still strong--strong through its weapons, its economic weight, and its political experience. It is capable of making skillful use of ethnic, religious, as well as tribal and other differences to arouse unrest and to make less experienced and less conscious people take up arms against the revolution; the greater, therefore, is the duty of all detachments of the revolution to help each other. It is this very right and this very duty of mutual assistance that is disputed by the bourgeoisie although it recognizes its right to uphold its own class interest in full. This is why the Soviet assistance to the Afghan Government alarms the bourgeoisie so much; this is why it slanders and threatens.

The atmosphere of international relations has worsened, among other reasons, due to the fact that the propaganda hysteria in the West is continuing. This is neither sensible nor realistic. They can try to intimidate but they cannot intimidate; least of all can they change anything as regards the principled, purposeful class policy of the socialist countries, a policy which also includes assistance to other detachments of the world anti-imperialist movement in its own interests, in the interests of class.

U.S. Becoming Politically Isolated

LD112348 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] In spite of protests from the legitimate Afghan Government and progressive forces all over the world, the United States and China succeeded in convening an emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly to discuss the so-called Afghan question.

The Afghan minister of foreign affairs, Mohammad Dost, as well as representatives of several socialist countries, opposed this. Mohammad Dost emphasized that events in his country do not pose a threat to anybody and do not jeopardize peace and security in the area. Soviet assistance to Afghanistan is in keeping with the right of every state to individual and collective defense, and its purpose is the defense of the country against attacks from outside.

Quite naturally, the speech by the Chinese delegate was entirely in the spirit of the hysterical campaign unleashed against the Afghan Government by imperialist and reactionary forces.

There are however, also sober-minded and realistically thinking politicians. The presence of Soviet units in Afghanistan is a matter for the Afghan people, stated Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Indian National Congress Party. She added that the Soviet soldiers are there because they were asked by the Afghan Government.

Moreover, according to an AFP report from Washington based on U.S. intelligence sources, only the Afghan Army is engaged in fighting the insurgents, and Soviet assistance is restricted to providing transportation. The Soviet units have no part in military operations.

Thus, the great ballyhoo raised by James Carter is subsiding. The U.S. President is growing more and more isolated in his crusade against the Soviet Union, including in the sphere of economic sanctions which he announced.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, speaking at a press conference in Madrid, said that his government would not introduce any restrictions in contacts with the Soviet Union.

According to the EUROPOLITIQUE BULLETIN the EEC is not planning any measures which the United States would like to foist on it, and these are also the instructions with which a group of agricultural experts is leaving for consultations in Washington.

U.S., PRC USE UN TO INTERFERE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD111800 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The United States and China intend to continue using the platform of the United Nations for gross interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Afghanistan. Radio Prague's analyst Jiri Roskot said today that actions launched by Washington and Beijing can be compared with the attitude of international reaction in the days of the cold war.

The United States and China, annoyed by Soviet assistance rendered to Afghanistan, have produced a so-called Afghanistan issue and forced the United Nations Security Council to deal with it. Their efforts failed and a provocative anti-Soviet resolution was not adopted, and now United States and Chinese diplomacy have come forward with the demand that the Afghanistan events be taken up by a United Nations General Assembly session. At the opening of the session Afghanistan's Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost resolutely condemned the unjustified step of including the so-called Afghanistan issue in the General Assembly agenda as an act of alleged interference in the internal affairs of his country. Identical views are expressed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia.

What is the actual nature of this so-called interference? Afghanistan's Government, headed by Babrak Karmal, availed itself of the right of a sovereign state to collective self-defense against armed aggression. Afghanistan has this right, according to Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. In accordance with its stipulations, and in accordance with a treaty signed by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, the Soviet Union rendered assistance to Afghanistan at the request of its legitimate government.

It is the United States which is trying to present Soviet assistance as an invasion. It is the United States which has been and continues to be organizing anti-Afghan subversive actions on Pakistani territory. The dangerous nature of these actions jeopardized the sovereignty of Democratic Afghanistan.

At his press conference in Kabul yesterday the Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal, said that in the near future his government will release documents proving American participation in the process of organizing attacks against Afghanistan. After all, Washington is making no bones about it, openly speaking of the United States intention to supply arms to Pakistan and Afghan counterrevolution.

And so it is neither Afghanistan nor the Soviet Union who are violating international law: It is violated by concrete steps which are being taken by the United States and China, including the act of tabling [proposing] the so-called Afghanistan issue at the United Nations. While this issue is being discussed by a special United Nations General Assembly session, the United States, China and some other countries are using the United Nations forum to interfere in the internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan. This is in contravention with the requirements of international peace and security.

U.S.-PRC RELATIONS CONTRASTED WITH TIES TO CSSR

LD100056 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--The U.S. grants all advantages to Beijing and at the same time sharpens economic war against the socialist countries, RUDE PRAVO wrote today on Washington's support for the Maoist aggression and war preparations.

The U.S. also makes attempts to exert pressure and impose sanctions against those capitalist countries which have been developing economic relations with the socialist states. The U.S. pursues this hostile policy also towards Czechoslovakia, the daily wrote, adding that "for decades Czechoslovakia has been negotiating with the U.S. a settlement of legal matters concerning property while only a few weeks sufficed the U.S. for similar talks with China. Tariffs imposed on Czechoslovak goods exported to the U.S. are two or even three times higher than the average, in addition to other gross discrimination. The Long-Gravel congressional amendment banning, inter alia, the return of 18 tons of gold belonging to Czechoslovakia and unlawfully held by the U.S. also remains valid," the daily said.

RUDE PRAVO further recalled that the U.S. is very anxious to conclude a trade agreement with China since only such an agreement will enable it to keep pace with the other NATO countries in exports of arms and military equipment.

The U.S. strategists are convinced they will be able to use China for pursuing aggressive policy towards the socialist countries and will succeed in provoking conflicts or a war between China and the Soviet Union. They want to use China also against the national liberation movement and the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. They hope that by arming China they will change the balance of world strategic forces in their favour, the daily said.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO AFGHANISTAN

AU111420 Prague PRACE in Czech 10 Jan 80 p 1 AU

["Statement" by the Central Trade Union Council sent to the Workers Trade Union Federation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan]

[Text] On behalf of all Czechoslovak working people we express our joy over the resolute determination of the working people of Afghanistan to further develop the results of the April Revolution of the year 1978. The Czechoslovak working people fully support and express their solidarity with the consistent struggle of the Afghan working people against external and domestic reaction, for full national, political and economic independence, democracy and a progressive development of the country.

The Central Trade Union Council resolutely condemns the gross interference of world imperialism headed by the United States of America in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at a time when the new party and state leadership adopted the measures necessary for the restoration of the country's sovereignty and independence. Along with progressive forces all over the world we also condemn the hostile campaign of slanders and threats aimed against the Soviet Union, which--at the request of the legitimate Afghan Government--complied with its treaty commitments and granted the Afghan Government, within the framework of valid international norms, fraternal internationalist assistance that makes it possible to liquidate the external intervention and to consolidate and expand the gains of the historic Afghan April revolution.

We are convinced that the working people of Afghanistan, together with the progressive forces of the international workers movement, will protect the gains of the April revolution and will lead it to the final victory.

CHNOUPEK: NO SENSIBLE ALTERNATIVE TO DETENTE

LD092235 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Minister of Foreign Affairs, today hosted the traditional New Year get-together of the Prague diplomatic corps in the Cernin Palace in Prague.

In his address, Minister Chnoupek thanked diplomatic representatives in Czechoslovakia for their contribution to the further development of mutual relations, and expressed the hope that this year, too, this cooperation would be equally successful. He assured the diplomatic representatives that Socialist Czechoslovakia--in the spirit of the peace program delivered in Berlin by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, and in the spirit of the recent disarmament initiatives adopted by the Warsaw Treaty member countries, and elaborated at last year's sessions of the ministers of foreign affairs held in Budapest and Berlin--will, together with other socialist countries, actively work to implement measures to strengthen peace on our continent.

In this context he said that, despite the current problems in relations between East and West, the policy of detente is the only sensible alternative for international relations, and Socialist Czechoslovakia will do everything possible in 1980 to strengthen the positive results of previous years. Minister Chnoupek also stressed that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not relent in its endeavors for a speedy convening of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. He also expressed our country's interest in constructive progress and positive results of this year's Madrid meeting of the signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

At the end of his address Minister Chnoupek assured the present ambassadors that the Czechoslovak Government intends to more actively and dynamically develop bilateral relations between states in all spheres of joint interest, in the interests of strengthening international peace, cooperation and mutual understanding.

Minister Chnoupek received an answer from the corps' doyen, Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Matskevich, who highly praised the active contribution of Czechoslovakia to the strengthening and development of the process of detente.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES RECTOR OF SOVIET DIPLOMATIC ACADEMY

LD112324 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received Viktor Popov, rector of the Diplomatic Academy of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Pro-Rector Konstantin (Savinov) in Prague today. In a comradely conversation they discussed a number of topical international issues and further mutual cooperation in the sphere of training and education of cadres.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

LD141132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation left Prague for Moscow today for the 93d session of the CEMA Executive Committee. It is led by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier and Czechoslovakia's permanent representative to CEMA.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES SYRIA'S AL-ASAD, CANADA'S KASHTAN

AU111404 Prague PRACE in Czech 10 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Text] CTK--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, has congratuled Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on his reelection as general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, has sent a congratulatory telegram to William Kashtan on his reelection as general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada.

HUSAK RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD112126 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today Bela Kovacs, the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia. In a cordial and comradely conversation they examined some questions concerning cooperation between both fraternal parties and countries.

CHNOUPEK, KUWAITI ENVOY DISCUSS 'TOPICAL INTERNATIONAL ISSUES'

AU111405 Prague PRACE in Czech 10 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Text] Yesterday, Minister of Foreign Affairs B. Chnoupek and 'Abd al-'Aziz E. al-Khadar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the state of Kuwait to the CSSR, had a talk on the development of friendly relations between the CSSR and the state of Kuwait and exchanged views on some topical international issues.

ROHLICEK RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN TRADE MINISTER

LD111354 Prague CTK in English 1201 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Deputy premier Rudolf Rohlicek received here on Friday Tang Sarin, Cambodian minister of home and foreign trade, currently visiting Czechoslovakia.

They discussed economic cooperation between their countries in the presence of Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak.

Trade Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD112116 Prague CTK in English 1731 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--A document on the talks between a Cambodian delegation and Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, on economic cooperation and Czechoslovakia's aid to Cambodia's economic recovery, was signed here on Friday.

The Cambodian delegation was led by Minister of Home and Foreign Trade Tang Sarin.

STROUGAL RECEIVES OUTGOING JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

LD112112 Prague CTK in English 1544 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here on Friday Japanese Ambassador Fumihiko Suzuki in connection with the end of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia.

RISING PRICES OF IMPORTS NECESSITATES ECONOMIC CHANGE

AU091748 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Article by Karol Martinka, deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission: "The Development Trends in the First 4 Years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the 1980 Plan; For New Ways of Thinking and Acting in Economy"]

[Excerpts] In the economy there is an unremitting--and in the present period a still more marked--struggle for progress, for new approaches aimed at resolving the problem of development, against ossified, perpetuating notions, against local interests and so forth. He who does not see the specifics of this period brought about by newly arising realities and trends, he who does not think and act in terms of the new factors of development and economy is in danger of either falling victim to nervousness that might end in hoplessness, or he might begin fruitlessly criticizing and shift the responsibility on other people.

We must, in the first place, realize that there is no reason to fall victim to hopelessness but that there also is no place for complacency with the existing standard of the solution of economic problems. The existing method of development cannot continue in the future.

Following the extraordinarily rapid rise of prices on world markets in 1973-74, prices peaked twice in the past 5 years: In 1977 and in 1979. The rise in prices of raw materials is no longer given in percents but in multiples. We will understand the influence of these changes on our economy better when we realize that, for example, in 1978 we imported raw materials, energy, agrarian and food products in an amount equal to Kcs54 billion.

The search for possible solutions is all the more urgent because the ruse in prices of goods which we import is almost 3 times higher than that for goods we export.

Until now we have been resolving the problem by using our foreign currency reserves from the preceding period of successful consolidation. In addition we could make use of the time lag pertaining to price increases, which the pricing system which was agreed upon with the socialist countries and particularly with the Soviet Union made possible or we have been compensating or the increasing cost of imports by increasing the volume of exports to the detriment of domestic consumption. To finance our imports in foreign currency we took credit abroad. That course, however, we have already exhausted.

We have no chance, not even temporarily, to overcome those problems by larger exports of raw materials and other products by exploiting their high prices. As it is generally known, our natural resources are not that large to have enough left for export; on the contrary, we depend on imports. We can--partially--help ourselves out by exporting raw timber, but that would not be "making a virtue out of a necessity," because it would be more advantageous to export products made of it and thus insure a higher foreign currency inflow.

BRIEFS

PASSENGER CAR PRODUCTION--In spite of a production shortfall of 8,500 cars in January 1979, the Skoda automobile plant in Mlada Boleslav overfulfilled the 1979 production plan of 174,249 cars by 1,799 cars. It also coped successfully with exports to socialist and capitalist countries, by exporting a total of 82,500 cars. The Skoda plant also insured spare parts worth Kcs 521 million, as required. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jan 80 p 3 AU]

STATE OF CROPS IN SLOVAKIA--In the fall of 1979 winter wheat was sown on more than 419,000 hectares in the Slovak Socialist Republic; the state of three quarters of the vegetation has been rated as either "very good" or "good." The rest of the vegetation is "incomplete", "poor", "thin" or has not taken root. Substantial changes took place in the composition of the wheat varieties, in favor of Czechoslovak varieties cultivated on the basis of Soviet varieties. Soviet varieties now constitute 44.9 percent of the area sown with wheat; "Solaris" dominates among the Czechoslovak varieties, with an acreage of more than 72,000 hectares. Winter rye was sown on more than 40,000 hectares in Slovakia; almost 90 percent of the vegetation has been rated as "very good" or "good." Winter rape was sown on more than 31,000 hectares, of which 7 percent has been classified as "thin" or "incomplete." Rape with a low content of erucic acid accounts for more than 10,000 hectares of the area sown with rape. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 10 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU]

FLORIN ADDRESSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON AFGHANISTAN

LD112252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1923 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] UNO/New York--(ADN correspondent)--Peter Florin, GDR deputy foreign minister, in his address to the United Nations General Assembly has unmasked the campaign against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union as an attempt by imperialist states to gradually extend NATO's effective range in the Middle and Near East. It is not the policy of the Soviet Union but the far-reaching strategic objectives of the imperialists which are threatening the security of the peoples in this region.

It should offer pause for reflection, Florin emphasized, that the partners to the Camp David agreements intervened in the events particularly actively and had stated openly that they intend to train and arm counterrevolutionary gangs against Afghanistan. Florin warned the peoples of Africa, the Near and Middle East against the dangers threatening them once the U.S. Air Force is able to operate from the territory of a new Middle Eastern ally. The NATO states continue to support those opposing the removal of racism, apartheid and oppression of the Namibian people. It should also not be forgotten that it was imperialist powers who supported the hated dictatorships in Iran, Nicaragua, South Korea and South Vietnam.

LEUSCHNER: SOVIET MOVES IN AFGHANISTAN NO THREAT TO PEACE

LD141222 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0110 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

["Information on International Affairs" program by Guenter Leuschner]

[Text] A listener from Goerlitz writes: Western propaganda maintains that the Soviet Union's aid to Afghanistan signifies a change in Soviet policy that could be a threat to peace. Does one not get the impression that such statements serve first and foremost to justify the Brussels NATO decisions after the event?

This is certainly the impression one gets. A few days ago in an interview for the Springer newspaper BILD-ZEITUNG, NATO Secretary General Luns spoke of such a justification for the Brussels NATO decisions. Therefore, on the one hand it is a question of propaganda; on the other hand one can also detect in such statements disappointment at the fact that this Soviet aid has wrecked hopes which were cherished in Washington and other capitals with regard to the future of Afghanistan.

As far as the alleged threat to peace is concerned, vain attempts are being made to find some explanation of what constitutes such a threat. Not even in the West is it claimed that Afghanistan or the Soviet Union threatens any of Kabul's neighboring states. It is well known that there are neither Soviet nor Afghan troops occupying so much as a square meter of soil of any of these neighbors.

The Western press, on the other hand, expressed satisfaction months ago at the fact that armed groups with foreign backing had occupied large areas of Afghanistan. So what is it that constitutes a threat to peace in this region? The United States, which is making the biggest fuss, is situated thousands of kilometers from this region. How could American peace be threatened? The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has a long border with Afghanistan and has had traditionally friendly relations with this neighbor for decades. Since the intentions of certain people apparently went beyond liquidation of progressive forces in Afghanistan; since there were plans for turning that country into an area for concentrating troops against the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union has far more cause to speak of a threat to peace.

Is it not equivocal that the United States, which has been carrying on a large-scale anti-Islam campaign for weeks now in its relations with Iran, is now supporting a campaign on behalf of this same Islamic religion against the government in Kabul? It is not the Soviet aid to Afghanistan, therefore, which is a threat to peace: Such a threat would have arisen if imperialist plans in and around Afghanistan had been successfully implemented.

There is, thus, not the slightest cause to speak of any change in Soviet policy. If it is the Soviet attitude to the policy of peaceful coexistence which is meant here, no one need worry about any change whatever. This will not happen now nor in the future. The opponents of SALT II, those who have rejected dozens of Soviet disarmament proposals, are not be be found in our midst, and the Brussels decisions are those of NATO, not those of the Warsaw Pact. The cry of "Stop thief!" in some Western countries will not change this fact.

MITTAG RECEIVES USSR'S MIKHAIL KOVALEV

LD112154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag received Mikhail Kovalev, deputy chairman of the All-Union State Committee for Science and Technology, today for an exchange of views. Kovalev is in Berlin with a delegation of scientists for the 25th meeting of the GDR-USSR Permanent Subcommittee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Mittag discussed with the Soviet guest questions of further improving scientific-technical cooperation. Based on the program of production specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR which was signed in Berlin on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, research cooperation between the two countries in the period up to 1985 is planned to make an even greater contribution to the more economical use of energy and materials. The two sides consider that the tasks agreed upon in the areas of lignite processing and in creating new materials and technologies are of great economic importance for both countries.

SED DELEGATION MEETS WITH U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS

LD111202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0103 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York--The SED Central Committee delegation which attended the 24th Canadian Communist Party Congress was received on Thursday by Gus Hall, the general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, during a stopover in the United States. Egon Winkelmann, member of the SED Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the Central Committee Department for International Relations, conveyed to Gus Hall cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which were cordially reciprocated by the general secretary of the U.S. fraternal party.

During the exchange of views both sides expressed their firm determination to increase their efforts in the struggle against the arms race stepped up by imperialism, and against all enemies of detente and social progress. Measures to further deepen the traditional close and fraternal cooperation between the U.S. Communist Party and the SED were adopted.

The meeting was attended by Henry Winston, the chairman of the U.S. Communist Party and James Jackson and Helen Winter, members of the National Executive Committee.

U.S. AIMS AT REPLACING DETENTE WITH 'POLICY OF STRENGTH'

LD120012 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] In the White House, President Carter has given another interview to the NBC television network in which he repeated his earlier anti-Soviet accusations by saying that his measures against the USSR strengthen the security of the United States and serve the preservation of peace. In another statement, Carter said that detente had not come to an end. Both great powers wish to avoid war and so he hoped that his government could maintain its dialog with Moscow in the future, too. Here is a commentary:

So in this television statement Carter gave a negative answer to the question on whether the events in connection with Afghanistan had terminated the process of detente between the USSR and the United States. Carter even added that Washington would work for the preservation of peace in the future. Peculiar logic! The reporter's question is important since in the United States, as in many other countries, people are asking: Will the cold war be brought back?

I expressed this as a question, but the political weekly NEWSWEEK has this as a statement on its cover. In the relevant article the writer intimates that we have been through all this when he compares the present atmosphere with the Truman-Eisenhower era in the 1940's and 1950's. He reaches this conclusion after listing U.S. Government decisions in the recent past: The postponement of the Senate debate on SALT II, the freezing of cultural relations, the cancellation of the establishment of new consulates, of selling high technology and feed grain and of continuing arms limitation and disarmament talks at various levels, and so on.

If we add to this list memorable antecedents like the propaganda campaigns under the pretext of human rights or alleged Soviet combat units in Cuba, is not all this an answer to the question of where the cold war is being unleashed? What is the aim of these steps? It is completely clear that they are aimed at replacing detente with a policy of strength.

It is entirely an American domestic matter as to who will run for president in this year's election--Carter or someone else--and with what chance. However, it is anything but a domestic matter that the President, who will remain in office for another full year making and carrying out political decisions, is trying to achieve his aim on the waves of a cold war threatening the whole world, since he has received poor marks for his handling of the country's internal affairs.

By the way, the record of Vice President Mondale is not much better. As the agencies report, he is following Carter's lead and is now looking for a new venue for the Olympic games.

XINHUA CORRECTION OF DENG REMARK 'WORTHY OF ATTENTION'

LD111158 Budapest MTI in English 1108 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 11 (MTI)--Bela Elias, MTI's correspondent in Beijing, reports:

The New China News Agency resorted to a nearly unprecedented step in the practice of Chinese politics--when correcting a statement of Vice-Premier and Chief of Staff Deng Xiaoping, it referred to "an error in translation."

As is known, at his talks held with American Secretary of Defence Harold Brown, Deng Xiaoping called on the countries of the world, among them naturally the United States as well, to form an alliance against the Soviet Union. The statement of the leading Chinese politician was taken up by the American and world press as well, and according to signs the reaction of international public opinion surprised the Beijing leadership.

Two days after the statement the New China News Agency made public the above mentioned correction and pointed out that Deng Xiaoping called on the countries not for an alliance but for "unity" against the Soviet Union.

Observers consider the correction worthy of attention--all the more so, since in the Chinese language report published in the RENMIN RIBAO and all the Chinese papers the expression "alliance" (lien ho) appears distinctly, and not unity (toan chie), and it cannot have been mistranslated.

There are those who think that Deng Xiaoping overshot the mark and that the American defense secretary wished to make known to his host that although the United States believes in the global and strategic cooperation to be established with China, it does not find that the time has come to form the alliance with China urged by Deng Xiaoping against the Soviet Union.

ADDITIONAL COVERAGE OF VISIT BY PLO LEADER QADDUMI

'Fruitful' Talks Held

LD110016 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Hungary provides material, moral and political support to the PLO. Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO, told the MTI correspondent that he had very useful and fruitful talks in Budapest. He said that Yasir 'Arafat, head of the PLO, would visit Hungary again to discuss further expansion of relations. Faruq Qaddumi also said that the PLO could be regarded at present as the provisional Palestinian Government.

The Palestinian leader today had discussions with Pal Racz, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

TV Interview

LD140020 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] After events in Iran and Afghanistan, the situation in the Middle East has also become more tense. The U.S. fleet has paraded in the region and Washington is seeking military bases in the Arab countries. Well-perceived endeavours are being made to consolidate American influence in this extremely sensitive region.

Led by Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of the Political Department, a Palestinian delegation visited Hungary last week. Because of his office, Faruq Qaddumi is looked upon as the Palestinian foreign minister.

Alajos Chrudinak talked to him about the most important issues in the Middle and Near East. The cameraman is Otto Kiraly: [Begin recording in Arabic with Hungarian translation superimposed]

[Question] The Palestinian issue plays a decisive role in the crisis in the Middle East, for without Palestinian participation, this conflict of several decades cannot be solved in a reassuring manner. At the same time, however, a just settlement makes it necessary and requires that some sort of contact be created between the Palestinian people and the Jews, the people of Israel. What possibilities can you see for creating such relations, for a dialog between the two peoples, and, should circumstances in the region change, for future coexistence? What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] First of all, you must know that we are not fighting against the Jews. On the contrary--we consider it of the (highest) necessity that we should live with the Jews in peace and security. [Word indistinct] we are therefore fighting not against the Jews but against aggression. We oppose expansion. We are fighting against the Zionist state, the Zionist movement and against imperialism in the Arab region. Our struggle over the past three decades was begun when they took our homeland. They drove us away from our native land and we became a homeless people, but despite all this, we are willing to form the best relations with the Jews living in Palestine. We have said right from the start that we are willing to coexist in a united, democratic state in which Muslims, Christians and Jews would enjoy equal rights without any religious or racial discrimination.

However, the other party pays no attention to our endeavours. Moreover, it continues its aggression directed against us. It drove all the Palestinians from their homeland and is establishing more and more Jewish settlements in occupied areas. Furthermore, the best of our people are treated mercilessly--they are thrown into prisons and concentration camps where torture, death or repatriation awaits them. However, we continue to be willing to coexist in a united, democratic state. Should no opportunity arise to this end, then we are willing to create our Palestinian state on a part of our homeland. We have often expressed this wish at the session of the PLO National Council and at the United Nations. We stated categorically that we are ready to create our independent Palestinian state on any part of our homeland's liberated part, from wherever the Israeli occupation troops have withdrawn.

[Question] In other words in the neighborhood of Israel, in areas occupied in 1967, that is, in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank?

[Answer] We have not named these areas. We only said in any part of our homeland whatsoever. We demonstrate great flexibility when we say "in any part of our homeland," independently of the size of this area, to make the peace process easier.

[Question] This means, therefore, that there is an opportunity for a dialog. Not long ago I met you and Felicia Langer, the well-known Israeli lawyer, in Basle. As far as I know you had a useful dialog and made efforts toward a mutual understanding. It follows from all this that contacts must indeed be established between progressive Israelis and the PLO.

[Answer] We have indeed begun a dialog with the progressive Israeli forces. For instance, we have good relations with the Rakah, the Israeli Communist Party. This party considers it necessary for us to create our [word indistinct] Palestinian state, that the Palestinian refugees should return to their homeland, and believes it is necessary to grant the Palestinian people the right to self-determination. This party, therefore, professes that a just settlement must be built on these foundations. This is how we met the communist party.

[Question] As far as I know, you have met President as-Sadat several times. I myself witnessed such a meeting. What is your opinion of As-Sadat as a person, of his policy? How could he shift to the United States? How could he become the person who realized American endeavors in the region? For instance, he recently announced (?easy military terms) for the United States to hold back the progressive Arab states and so to defend, in other words to save, American interests in the region.

[Answer] As-Sadat does everything he possibly can to assist Israel in its aggression against southern Lebanon. President as-Sadat urged the establishment of American military bases in the region. He would like to see the return of conditions that were obtained 20-25 years ago in the Middle East when struggles for independence and people's insurrections broke out in the region against the military (?pacts) and the Eisenhower doctrine. He would simply like to drag the region back into the past. As-Sadat is therefore an American agent.

[Question] In the Arab region of the Middle East, one senses a certain decay during the last several years. The region seems to have gone into a political trough, beginning with As-Sadat's political turn and the increase of American influence. What is the road you can see leading out of this situation?

[Answer] I would not say that American influence has increased in the region. It is true that the United States has grasped the Egyptian system for itself, but it lost Iran--an oil power and a medium regional power--which at the time of the shah had under its control the Arab countries and the countries in the Persian Gulf and crudely intervened in the internal affairs of neighboring countries. After the revolution, however, American influence in Iran ceased. As a result, the liberation movements in the Middle East have become stronger.

[Question] Just now I said "political trough." You, however, are of the opinion that the situation was quite different from the way I envisage it. For the situation to change, however, deep social changes would be necessary in the Arab world. Is this possible?

[Answer] Yes, one may expect such social changes, such political developments, to take place in the region. Moreover, this has already happened in several Arab countries, Iran for instance. Even in Israel, a Jewish movement called "Peace Now" is active. This Israeli movement opposes the occupation and is fighting against the war. So I can say that we can expect important social and political developments in the Middle East.

[Question] As I look at the Middle East, I can see through dark glasses the American parade of strength. The American Navy has stated a parade, and all this took place before the events in Afghanistan. Now they are looking for military bases in Oman, Bahrain, Somalia, Egypt and the Sinai Peninsula. I believe that the American will, in the forthcoming period, put military solutions into the foreground. It appears that the United States is more warlike now than it has been since Vietnam.

[Answer] I believe these American efforts will fail. [Words indistinct] should they after all find a base in, let us say, Oman and Egypt, then the people living there will rise against the American military presence. The peoples in the region want neither military pacts nor military bases.

[Question] Strange things are taking place in world politics. Just recently the United States accused the Iran's Muslim leaders with fanaticism, and then a few days ago, following the events in Afghanistan, Carter's circle and the American press were of this opinion: There is no particular problem with Ayatollah Khomeyni, except that he is weak and cannot oppose the danger of communism. The Soviets will therefore occupy Iran. After the events in Afghanistan, there is now talk that the Soviet Union [words indistinct] threaten the interests of the Muslim people in the region. What is your opinion of this particular American tactic? [passage indistinct]

[Answer] The Americans are endeavoring to turn the Muslims against the Soviet Union. The Muslims, however, know full well that their main enemy is the United States itself--American imperialism and its interests in the region. The Muslims (?held a demonstration) in Pakistan and broke into the American Embassy in Islamabad. The people in Bangladesh also arose and demonstrated against the American Embassy in Dacca. [Words indistinct] all this reflects opposition against the United States.

[Question] What is the opinion of the PLO on the issue of the hostages?

[Answer] What do you mean?

[Question] The issue of the American hostages.

[Answer] We have supported Iran right from the start. We support all steps which benefit the people of Iran. We are in solidarity with the people of Iran who are liberated from foreign oppression and we support their struggle for independence because they are our friends and allies. As far as the hostages are concerned we consider it desirable to solve the issue peacefully, humanely, as international law lends diplomats protection and immunity. However, here we are talking not only of hostages and diplomatic immunity but simultaneously of a political issue.

[Question] You are engaged in political and military activity. Given the current circumstances, which is given priority?

[Answer] There is no question whatever of giving priority to one or the other, as the various military, political and diplomatic activities complement each other and are interdependent. Without a military background we cannot carry out political activities, and, conversely, without political work we could not insure the liberation aspects of our military activity. We must explain to the world why we are conducting an armed struggle for the liberation of our homeland and for the realization of our right to self-determination.

[Question] So you feel that you may deploy any means against an occupying power?

[Answer] Yes, all means. The basic Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on human rights also express this right. We are talking about the right of self-defense.

[Question] We have recently seen an obvious increase in your diplomatic activity in West Europe, so much so that some are of the opinion that the PLO movement is making (?certain) concessions to West Europe. What is the truth relating to the diplomatic offensive you have launched in West Europe?

[Answer] Our political and diplomatic success may be explained by the fact that we have not made any concessions on matters of principle. Should we make such concessions, we would quickly say good-bye to the achievements we have made with great difficulty. This is why, when we increased out diplomatic activity in Western Europe, we endeavored to achieve further political and diplomatic results, successes--to isolate Israel and the United States and to win the sympathy, support and solidarity of the peoples of West Europe.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, we have achieved a certain amount of success in many cases. The countries of the Common Market have extended de facto recognition to the PLO and our right to self-determination. As far as the United States is concerned, there are basic conditions for establishing contact.

[Question] For instance?

[Answer] For instance, contact should be made at the highest level, either with the State Department or with the President, and that the United States should recognize our right to self-determination, the creation of a Palestinian state and our return to our homeland. [end recording]

MSZMP'S VARGA VISITS GDR, ATTENDS TALKS

LD111234 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 10 (MTI)--Invited by the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, Istvan Varga, deputy head of the Foreign Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, visited Berlin on January 9-10.

During his stay in the German Democratic Republic, he conducted talks with Bruno Mahlow, deputy head of the GSUP CC's international relations department, and harmonized the 1980-81 workplan for cooperation between the central committees of the two fraternal parties.

Istvan Varga was received by Hermann Axen, member of the GSUP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

BRIEFS

FERTILIZER AGREEMENT WITH USSR--On Monday [7 January], the first--a significant--foreign trade agreement of the New Year was concluded at the headquarters of the Chemolimpex Foreign Trade Enterprise. The enterprise signed a contract for 1980 with one of its largest Soviet partners, the Moscow Soyuzpromexport enterprise, on the delivery of artificial fertilizers and basic materials for artificial fertilizer. Under the R71 million agreement, this year the Soviet Union will deliver an amount of raw phosphate, artificial potassium, nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizer and ammonia phosphate to Hungary that will satisfy 60 percent of our agriculture's artificial fertilizer requirements and our artificial fertilizer industry's basic material requirements. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Jan 80 p 5 AU]

COVERAGE ON AFGHANISTAN SITUATION CONTINUES

Regime's Latest Initiatives

LD132236 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[By PAP correspondent Ryszard Peikarowicz]

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Jan, PAP--The new Afghan authorities have made a successive step to expand the social and political base of the Afghan authorities and appointed seven new ministers to the government, among them three non-party experts.

In keeping with the decision of the Central Committee of the Afghan People's Democratic Party they were entrusted the agriculture, trade and health protection portfolios and they were made members of the Revolutionary Council.

The Central Committee at its session in Kabul on January 11 stressed the need to attract to the new authorities specialists, scientists, intellectuals, also those who do not belong to the party. The committee resolved to start talks with representatives of various strata of the population, of patriotic and democratic organizations as well as patriotically oriented Muslim clergy.

The number of political prisoners freed by Afghan authorities since the overthrow of Hafizollah Amin has reached 10,000 people. The new chariman of the Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal declared that more and more prisoners continue to be released.

Karmal, who announced at a press conference on January 11 that he would undertake steps to create harmonious relations among the states of that part of Asia, assured the Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni on January 12 that Afghanistan would never become a sally-base against Iranian revolution, and expressed the will to send a good-will mission to Iran with the purpose of normalizing and deepening the friendly relations between the two countries.

Radio Kabul said Karmal expressed the hope that he would meet with Khomeyni. At the same time Karmal accused the United States of trying to evoke tension in Iranian-Afghan relations.

Envoy on UN Debate

LD112245 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, 11 Jan, PAP--An emergency U.N. General Assembly session on "the situation in Afghanistan" started here on January 10.

Speaking at the session, Henryk Jaroszek, Poland's permanent representative at the U.N., said that the assembly had no right to discuss questions that come within internal powers of that sovereign state. It is incompatible with the decisions of the U.N. Charter and also with the stand adopted by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He pointed to authoritative statements made by competent Afghan and Soviet officials that the presence of the Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan is temporary and that it will be withdrawn when the reasons that forced the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to take advantage of the Soviet military assistance disappear. Poland (?supports) the struggle of the Afghan nation to defend its political independence and territorial integrity, and also its efforts to promote economic development and progressive social transformations.

In this connection, Poland's representative discussed steps taken by the Afghan Government to promote internal stability of that country, consolidate unity of that nation and ensure democratic liberties. He stressed the proclamation and the implementation of peaceful foreign policy by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan including [word indistinct] by the government of that country of the fidelity to the principles of the UN Charter, the policy of peaceful co-existence and the striving to maintain friendly relations with all nations, including the neighbouring states.

The speaker pointed to genuine motives of the attempts to involve the UN in interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, namely, to the collusion of reactionary circles of imperialism with hegemonistic forces aiming at including Afghanistan in their strategic plans, intensifying international tension and trying to return to the cold-war policy. Poland, together with other countries of the socialist community, opposes these dangerous tendencies by striving to consolidate detente; make it universal, supplement it with military detente, and especially by taking steps to curb the arms race and attain progress in disarmament. The speaker stressed that the community of socialist states will continue to act to further strengthen positive tendencies in international [word indistinct] and eliminate negative phenomena posing a threat to peace and international security.

Weekly on Recent Events

LD122032 Warsaw PAP in English 1703 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan, PAP--In an article on return to the ideals of the April revolution the PERSPEKTYWY weekly discusses important events that took place over recent weeks in Afghanistan.

Recalling that the new Afghan leader Babrak Karmal was one of the leading organizers of the revolution which on April 27, 1978, overthrew the Daud regime and started deep structural transformations in the country, the weekly stresses that in the statement [words indistinct] programme Babrak Karmal announced fast repair of all this which during the rule of Hafizollah Amin was damaged, namely the restoration of personal [word indistinct] freedom of the press, secrecy of correspondence and the observance of the principle of inviolability of households, etc. "One of the first decisions taken by the new authorities, [word indistinct] PERSPEKTYWY points out, was a decree on amnesty for all the political prisoners. Also other steps aiming at the consolidation of the unity of progressive forces in the country were taken.

"As far as foreign policy is concerned", [word indistinct] the weekly, "Afghanistan confirms its observance of all the treaties and agreements that were signed with other countries, as well as those contained in the UN Charter. Whereas the previous regime approached the developments in Iran with reserve, the developments which it defined as reactionary ones, the present government 'welcomes with joy the national, Islamic, anti-imperialist and anti-monarchic revolution of broad masses of the brotherly Iranian nation' and it is ready for rapproachement between the two countries. Afghanistan is also ready to solve the discrepancies and misunderstandings between Afghanistan and Pakistan by means of negotiations."

"At the same time the new government", the weekly points out, "bearing in mind the continuous and extending intervention and provocations on the part of external enemies of the country, asked the Soviet Union to grant it immediate political, moral and economic assistance, including (?military), in order to defend the revolution accomplishments, the territorial integrity and national sovereignty facing the threat previous [word indistinct] in Kabul also asked for this kind of assistance many a time before".

The Soviet Union decided to fulfill the request and sent a limited military contingent [word indistinct] the PRAVDA daily wrote "used merely as assistance for fighting back the armed external intervention. The Soviet contingent will be completely withdrawn from Afghanistan after the reason which caused the necessity [word indistinct] such an action is liquidated".

According to Afghan [word indistinct] Afghanistan is entering a new stage the aim of which is to create (?peace and working) conditions for the Afghan nation based on freedom and democracy.

MILITARY DAILY VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF BROWN'S PRC TRIP

AU111720 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 9 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Stefan Zielicz commentary: "Brown Is Playing the Chinese Game"]

[Text] On 4 January Harold Brown, U.S. defense secretary, left Washington for Beijing to have talks on military cooperation between the United States and the PRC. Brown went to China with a large group of aides, including representatives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the National Security Council.

The Beijing visit by the Pentagon's chief--the first ever in U.S.-Chinese relations--was planned for some time, but no doubt the waxing campaign being unleashed in the United States in connection with the Afghan events will crucially influence the themes of Brown's talks.

That is because the Chinese side has also been engaged for years in Afghan affairs and, in particular, has supported the armed movement called "Shola e Javid," meaning "the Eternal Flame," which since the first days following the April revolution has actively come out against the progressive socioeconomic reforms implemented by the Kabul Government. The movement is using Maoist slogans in doing so. Armed groups sent into Afghanistan are being trained in China. Chinese specialists are also helping train the subversive groups that infiltrate Afghanistan from Pakistan. The Chinese highway built across the Karakorum range is being used mainly to carry weapons and other military hardware from China's Sinkiang to Pakistan for delivery to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Not so long ago a group of "Eternal Flame" stormtroopers was even entertained by a high-ranking Chinese diplomat in the Chinese Embassy in Kabul, which elicited a protest from the Afghan authorities.

Afghanistan will be an important topic of Brown's talks, but not the only one because there are more issues in which the Beijing leaders' position coincides with Washington's imperialist policy. Everyone knows that Beijing is keenly supporting the arms race being carried out by the United States and, in particular, the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the strengthening of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. For a long time now Washington observers have forshadowed that U.S. imperialism will play the "Chinese game" in the global political showdown with the socialist community states and the liberation movements.

For its part China would like to gain advantage from the "American game," that is, to gain access to modern military technology and to NATO arsenals in exchange for political cooperation. That is why Brown is expected to discuss the question of Chinese armaments. Allegedly, for various reasons the United States is for the time being refusing to directly supply China with military hardware; it wants to do that via other NATO states, from whom Beijing can buy all kinds of weapons with Washington's support. On the other hand, it is being alleged that the United States itself is ready to provide China with the technological secrets of the production of modern weapons and hardware. [paragraph continues]

That concerns among other things computers, communications satellites and nuclear technology. Brown's talks with Premier Hua Guofeng, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and leading generals will include other spheres of cooperation--training of Chinese command cadres, intelligence, and the construction of radar stations in Sinkiang, near the Soviet border, allegedly to replace the U.S. stations in Iran.

During his Chinese visit Brown is also expected to inspect the units of the Chinese Air Force, Army and Navy as if the two countries were already unofficially allied, an issue about which political circles in Washington are talking with increasing frequency. It goes without saying that each side has its own axe to grind. China is certainly not too happy that the United States has sold weapons to the Taiwan Government for $280 million. On the other hand, China's hegemonistic activities vis-a-vis other countries in East Asia do not always coincide with Washington's intentions. However, it is plain that those differences have been relegated to the background in view of the common interests involved in the political struggle waged against the Soviet Union and against liberation and progressive movements by Washington and by Beijing. That is why the U.S.-Chinese alliance amounts for the time being to unofficial cooperation, and although the political circles in Washington are still silent about the formal conclusion of a treaty with Beijing, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the issue will be discussed during Brown's visit. It is also probable that Brown's trip is the first step toward knocking together a new Far Eastern military bloc, perhaps with Japan's participation. One thing is certain: Those plans certainly portend nothing good for the cause of peace in Asia. From that viewpoint one can expect nothing good from Secretary Brown's entire visit.

POLITYKA ARTICLE DISCUSSES IRAN SITUATION

LD072205 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jan, PAP--"The Iranian Government has both a legal and moral ground to demand that the former head of Iranian state be extradited, as after he was deposed the shah has lost the privilege of exterritoriality," says one of the leading political analysts in Poland Wojciech Gielzynski, author of a book on Iran entitled "Revolution in the Name of Allah" (1979), in his article on the Iranian-U.S. crisis published by the weekly POLITYKA." The demand in question is moreover fully in tune with international law, which says crimes against mankind give no right to political asylum, says Gielzynski.

He ranks the Iranian development among the significant facts marking the progress of decolonization of the countries of the Third World noted over the last few decades. Says he: "Each of those facts was accompanied by the atmosphere of scandal and hysteria in the West, with campaigns against the nations which undermined the established imperialist order and with a cacophony of signs of disrespect addressed to their leaders--exactly the way things now are with reference to Iran and Khomeyni".

"It is true that by taking the hostages, Iran has come to face a tough situation, as concern for the 50 prisoners is a sound reaction on the part of the world public opinion", Gielzynski says, "but what moral principles justified the political and military support the U.S. overtly and officially rendered to the U.S.-made criminal rule of M. Reza Pahlavi in Iran?" he wonders.

"We should clearly and emphatically repeat: the shah is responsible for numerous grave crimes against his own people, so the demand for extraditing him is fully justified", Gielzynski says. He stresses, however, that Iranians mean something more, something much more important than just punishing the man who despotically and without the nation's mandate ruled his country using genocidal measures: "What matters is the principle, not the man", he says.

The point is that in essence Khomeyni is actually going to bring American imperialism up before the court for imposing a tyrant shah on Iran and supporting his rule to the very end with its own political interests in view.

"Iran believes--and is perfectly right on the point--that only being relatively independent of imperialism can poorly developed countries with sufficient financial means at their disposal run a chance for true socio-economic development beneficial to the entire nation", Bielzynski says.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON USSR'S KATUSHEV VISIT

Meeting With Gierek

LD112338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today received Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, who is in Poland in connection with the 22d session of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. Their meeting was attended by deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Committee, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk. During the meeting, Edward Gierek was told of the results of the session of the Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. It was stressed that the decisions taken and agreements concluded constituted another step in developing economic cooperation between the two countries and were in the interest of the two fraternal countries. The meeting was also attended by Polish ambassador to the USSR, Kazimierz Olszewski, and the Soviet ambassador to Poland, Boris Aristov.

Wrzaszczyk, Katushev on Trade Protocol

LD112356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The 22d session of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in Warsaw today. Under discussion was the draft of a long-term program for the development of cooperation between Poland and the USSR in specialized and industrial production. The session also considered a report dealing with the progress in coordination of socio-economic plans for 1981-85.

The leaders of the two delegations--Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, and the Soviet Deputy Premier Konstantin Katushev--signed a protocol of discussions, which contains decisions adopted during the session. In attendance were members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo: Deputy Premiers Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Jan Szydlak; Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat and director of the Central Committee Heavy Industry Transport and Construction Department; and Deputy Premier Kazimierz Secomski. Kazimierz Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR and Boris Aristov, the USSR ambassador to Poland, were also present.

After the signing of the protocol Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk said: [Wrzaszczyk begin recording] The protocol which has just been signed is an extremely important cooperation document. During the year since the previous session of the commission, further expansion and strengthening of integration links between Poland and the Soviet Union has been achieved.

The friendly meeting of the leaders of the two countries in August 1979 was important for our work. It laid the main lines of long-term cooperation up to 1990. We have paid particular attention to the implementation of these guidelines during the session of our commission. Joint work on preparation of a long-term program and branch subprogram for development of specialization and cooperation in production is well advanced. The coordination of plans for the years 1981-85 has entered its last stage. A few days ago a protocol was signed on trade between Poland and the Soviet Union in the year 1980. The mutual exchange of goods in accordance with this program will have tremendous importance for extending the cooperation between our two countries. The level of bilateral exchanges to be achieved in 1980 will provide a good basis for defining exchanges in the next 5-year period. [end recording]

Konstantin Katushev then took the floor.

[Begin Katushev recording in Russian, followed by Polish translation] According to the opinion expressed by both sides, our session ends in complete success. We have reached agreement and full accord on the issues discussed. We are glad about it, the more so since during the session we approved a program of cooperation and specialization of production. We took decisions which open prospects for further deepening of cooperation in many branches of industry. At the same time, our decisions set for us many important and complicated tasks. The Soviet side is convinced that we shall always find the correct way of solving problems in all domains of our cooperation. The decisions taken by the session that has just ended are the more essential since both our countries find themselves in an important political and economic period. [end recording]

SOVIET, POLISH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES SIGN ACCORD

AU140917 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 10 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Summary] PAP--The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society signed the 1980 cooperation protocol in Warsaw on 9 January. The protocol shows that, as in previous years, in 1980 many functions will be organized by the two societies to tighten the bonds between the peoples of the two countries and to promote the implementation of PZPR and CPSU policies. Our society will make particular efforts to popularize the Soviet Union's peaceful activities in the international arena.

"In keeping with the protocol, this year's cooperation concerns the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth, the 35th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet treaty of friendship, the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism, the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact and the 75th anniversary of the 1905 revolution. The fraternal societies will organize various functions--symposiums, lectures, meetings, movies, exhibitions and competitions on the aforementioned anniversaries. The functionaries from the two societies will help prepare and hold Soviet culture days in Poland.

"The two societies will also organize many functions in connection with the Olympic games in Moscow.

"Traditionally, the two societies will seek to promote tourism. The protocol also envisages closer cooperation among young people and further cooperation in popularizing Russian in Poland and Polish in the USSR.

In the presence of Jan Szydlak, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, the protocol was signed for Poland by Secretary General Waclaw Barszczewski, and for the USSR by First Deputy Chairman Olga Krivosheina.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH SOVIETS

LD122351 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Talks which were attended by representatives of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the All-Union Agricultural Science Academy, the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and the Polish Academy of Sciences Agricultural and Forestry Sciences Department, have ended in Warsaw. The talks were concerned with the main direction of scientific and technological cooperation and exchange of expertise in agriculture in 1980. It was stated that as a result of last year's cooperation, wideranging activities were engaged in to the advantage of both sides, especially in growing cultivated plants, and fruit-and vegetable-growing. There was joint research on 18 subjects, many of which have now been completed with good results of vital importance for agricultural practice in Poland and the USSR. Taking into account the advantages which both sides have gained from their cooperation so far, it has been decided to extend even wider this year research cooperation and the exchange, without involving currency payments, of agricultural scientists and experts.

MIXED COMMISSION SESSION WITH ANGOLA ENDS IN WARSAW

LD112312 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jan, PAP--The third session of the Polish-Angolan Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation ended in Warsaw today. It has evaluated the implementation of decisions adopted at the previous session of the commission. The attained results were found satisfactory. Simultaneously, the participants in the session pointed to the possibilities of further development of mutually advantageous cooperation in many areas.

It is envisaged that a considerable increase will occur in the two-way deliveries of goods. This year Poland is going to sell to Angola chiefly capital goods, including complete industrial projects, industrial consumer goods and chemical products. Angola is interested in the bigger imports of Polish building materials, medicines, and paper-and-cellulose industry products. Poland wants to buy in Angola coffee, fish meal, quartz, sisal, hides and some raw materials.

A lot of attention was devoted during the session to problems of economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The commission agreed [on] a wide range of topics for cooperation in coal mining, maritime economy, agriculture and health protection. A thorough research on the subjects will be carried out by the interested enterprises and trade organizations in both countries.

Building is going to be an important element of economic cooperation. The Angolan side has expressed an interest in Polish offers concerning the construction of plants manufacturing cellular concrete, glass-works, fishing ports as well as the expansion of cement industry.

The Angolan side is also interested in the extension of technical supervision over construction machines working in Angola and in the training of more mechanics and specialists operating these machines. The scope of technical assistance to Angolan industry was also defined. Apart from that Poland's participation in the geological studies and construction and expansion of raw materials projects and processing plants was discussed.

Thus, the Polish-Angolan economic relations will enter after a period of simple trade exchange a stage of broader cooperation.

The protocol creates favourable conditions for that, as was stated during the signing of the document by the chairmen of both delegations: Acting Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Jerzy Karski and member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Trade Lopo Fortunato do Nascimento. Both ministers declared the readiness to further develop all-round relations linking the two countries.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETS 11 JANUARY ON HOUSING, ENERGY

LD120034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] During its session today, the government Presidium considered and approved a bill, prepared by the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection, on local housing funds. The bill will adapt the principles governing the creation of funds to the present administrative division of Poland and will at the same time collate in a single act of law those regulations which define sources of revenue for the funds and purposes for which the funds can be spent.

The bill provides in principle for housing funds to be established in towns and parishes. Voivodes can however create, where justified, voivodship housing funds which will be from contributions by administrative bodies at lower level. Housing funds will serve local bodies of state administration to among other things procure and prepare sites for cooperative and private housing construction, and to assist low-income people in saving for cooperative housing contributions.

In the next item on its agenda the government Presidium, taking into consideration the need for the economic use of fuels, considered the condition of power industry boilers used in our economy. A report to this end, presented by the inspector general of the energy sector, provided the basis for formulating and aproving proposals for future work.

The government Presidium recognized as essential the extension of the potential of industrial works which produce boilers and the widening of the range of their products. Interested economic bodies were instructed to prepare expert opinion which would describe the most important investments, technological and organizational undertakings, which should be embarked upon in 1981-85 and provisionally until 1990 to gain substantial improvement in the quality and quantity of industrial boilers supplied to the power industry.

The government Presidium adopted decisions dealing with the effects of the breakdown, which occurred a few weeks ago, at the Odolanow Works which purifies industrial gases by removing nitrogen. The breakdown has caused difficulties in supplies of gases. A schedule of operations was agreed on which includes all investments and technological and organizational measures.

GIEREK MEETS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF ACADEMIC WORLD

LD120012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] "Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met today with representatives of the academic world--the leadership of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the rectors and secretaries of PZPR committees of higher schools and with the directors of research institutes. The meeting was attended by Andrzej Werblan, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Jarmea Maciszewski, head of the Department of Science and Education of the party Central Committee."

Professor Witold Nowacki, chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences, reported on the achievements of Polish science and the development of our research potential in the past decade. Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology, spoke on the need for the constant improvement of higher education and the upbringing of cadres. During the discussion, in which 17 participants took the floor, the possibilities of better utilization of scientific achievements in solving current problems of socio-economic life were stressed.

"Taking the floor, Edward Gierek stressed that the meeting was an important element of the precongress discussion in which all academic circles take part. The decisions of the eighth party congress will have to take into consideration the more complex internal and external circumstances in which we will have to work in the coming years. The first secretary of the party Central Committee emphasized that we must above all insure the fullest possible activation of the resources of progress existing at home in which science and technology play a particularly important role."

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES SCOUT UNION OFFICIALS.

AU111540 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jan 80 pp 1, 4 AU

[Excerpts] PAP--On 9 January Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council and of the Main Council of the Friends of the Scout Movement, received at the Belweder Palace a group of meritorious scouting officials on the 35th anniversary of the scouting movement's activities in People's Poland.

State Council Chairman's Speech

Henryk Jablonski spoke at the end of the meeting. He stressed that the meeting was in agreement as to the phenomena accompanying the development of the scout movement in the country during the liberation and, later on, during the process of the changes affecting the country. That agreement is a result of the fact that even those who participated in that process are able to objectively view those problems from the perspective of 35 years. Henryk Jablonski pointed out that during its development in the past 35 years the scout movement has consistently adapted its program and methods to the needs of the changing times. However, the various generations of scouts and scout instructors have shown the crucial tendency of lovingly cultivating the values that determine the social role of the Polish Scout Union, while responding to the new requirements. One of the most crucial qualities of the union is that it is a genuine organization of children and youths and not only "for children." That enables the union to stimulate creative ambitions, foster responsibility and the wish to excel and to effectively use the educational force of the scout collectives, in solving the key moral dilemma of our times--"richer material life or life richer in content?"--it devotes all its activities to promoting "life with richer content."

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF VISITING U.S. CONGRESSMEN

Giosan Dinner 11 January

AU112036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 11 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/1/1980--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, gave a dinner on Friday for the delegation of members of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation Commission of the G.N.A. The delegation, led by Charles A. Vanik, chairman of the subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, includes Joseph Fischer, Democrat, Virginia; Frank J. Guarini, Democrat, New Jersey; Bill Frenzel, Republican, Minnesota; James G. Martin, Republican, North Carolina; Louis Bafalis, Republican, Florida; Richard Schulze, Republican, Pennsylvania.

The delegation of U.S. Congressmen had an interview earlier the same day with Moses Roseb, chief rabbi of the Mosaic denomination in Romania, deputy to the Grand National Assembly.

Meetings With Burtica, Giosan

AU121428 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 12 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/1/1980--Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, met the delegation of members of the House of Representatives of the US Congress, led by Charles A. Vanik, chairman of the commerce sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

During the interview approached were aspects regarding the stage and prospects of the relations of economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the USA, the existing broad possibilities of intensifying bilateral commercial exchanges being highlighted.

On January 12, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, had an interview with the delegations of members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress who paid a visit to Romania.

On the occasion approached were problems regarding the further expansion of the cooperation between the legislative forums of the two countries and underlined was the role of the parliaments and parliamentarians in the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation on multiple planes between Romania and the USA, between the Romanian and the American peoples, for the mutual benefit, for the benefit of the cause of understanding and peace in the world.

Participating in the interview were Vasile Pungan, chairman of the parliamentary Commission of Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation, Ion Ceterchi, chairman of the Legislative Council, other officials.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU121430 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 12 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the delegation of U.S. Congressmen led by Charles A. Vanik, chairman of the trade subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, who paid a visit to our country at the invitation of the Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation Commission of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]. The delegation consisted of Joseph Fisher, Democrat, Virginia; Frank J. Guarini, Democrat, New Jersey; Bill Frenzel, Republican, Minnesota; James G. Martin, Republican, North Carolina; Louis Bafalis, Republican, Florida; and Richard Schulze, Republican, Pennsylvania.

The meeting was attended by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and Secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, chairman of the GNA Commission for Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation; Ion Ceterchi, chairman of the Legislative Council; and Iuliu Feues, secretary of the GNA Commission for Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation. Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

During the meeting the sides expressed satisfaction at the positive evolution of Romanian-U.S. relations and pointed out the decisive role of the Romanian-U.S. high-level dialog for promoting and developing these relations. They also emphasized the broad opportunities for expanding and intensifying the Romanian-U.S. cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields, in production sharing and in cooperation in third markets, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of peace, security and understanding throughout the world. In this framework, the sides stressed the role of parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries in strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the United States.

The two sides also discussed certain issues of the current international situation and emphasized the need to intensify efforts to consolidate detente and peace, to eliminate sources of tension and conflict in various parts of the world, to resolve contentious interstate problems exclusively by political means, through negotiations, and to observe the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and nonuse of force and the threat of force in international relations.

During the exchange of views the sides also pointed to the significance of building a real system of security and cooperation in Europe. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. JEWISH LEADERS IN PREDEAL

AU111420 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Today, at Predeal Resort, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Jack Sitzer, chairman of the B'nai B'rith Jewish association, and Alfred Moses, vice chairman of the U.S. Jewish committee. The meeting was attended by Ion Rosianu, chairman of the Department for Cults, and Dr Moses Rosen chief rabbi of Romania's Mosaic sect. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

TITO RECEIVES PRESIDENCY, PRESIDIUM MEMBERS AT RESIDENCE

LD121804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Brdo near Kranj--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received in his residence at Brdo near Kranj Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency; and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

DOCTORS' COUNCIL RECOMMENDS OPERATION FOR TITO

LD121756 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Brdo near Kranj--The condition of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has not improved despite intensive treatment. In view of this the Doctors' Council has proposed surgery on the blood vessels in his left leg as soon as possible.

[Signed] Doctors' Council: Prof Dr Bogdan Brecelj; Prof Dr Micljub Kicic; Prof Dr Miro Kosak; Prof Dr Jovan Ristic; Prof Dr Djordje Popovic; Prof Dr Stanislav Mahkota; and Prof Dr Bredrag Lalevic.

Admittance to Hospital

LD122030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2023 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito was admitted this evening to the clinical center in Ljubljana where an operation will be carried out on the blood vessels of his left leg.

President Tito was met at the clinical center by Franc Popit, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, and Mitja Ribicic, president of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP.

Overnight Surgery; Normal Recovery

LD130814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0737 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, was operated on during the course of the night at the clinic for cardiovascular surgery in the Ljubljana clinical center. Surgery was carried out on the blood vessels in his left leg. President Tito withstood the operation well. Immediate postoperative progress is normal.

[Signed] Doctors' Council.

[Paris AFP in English at 0709 GMT on 14 January carries a report on the surgery on President Tito, adding that: "The deteriorated artery in the left leg of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito was replaced with synthetic material, reliable sources said here early today.

["The 87-year-old leader entered Ljubljana clinic on Saturday for surgery on blood vessels in the lower part of his leg. Dr. Miro Kosak, who performed the operation, said he was satisfied with President Tito's reactions and informed sources said he had no fever and his pulse rate was normal.

["The surgeons noted that part from circulation problems in his legs, President Tito was in good health, especially his heart and lungs."]

Desired Result Not Achieved

LD141332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

["Announcement on the State of Health of President Tito for 14 January 1980"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Ljubljana--President Tito's general condition is good. Postoperative recovery is proceeding normally. The desired result of the surgical operation on the blood vessels of his left leg, despite temporary improvement, has not been achieved.

[Signed] Doctors' Council

TITO RECEIVES MESSAGES WISHING SPEEDY RECOVERY

Presidency, LCY Telegram

LD131508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium have sent the following telegram to Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, who is being treated at the clinical center in Ljubljana:

"Dear Comrade Tito, all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the members of the League of Communists, all working people and citizens of the SFRY are following the state of your health with understandably great interest. As always until now, we are all convinced that thanks to your strong spirit and characteristic optimism for life as a man and revolutionary, and being surrounded by the concern and attention of all of us, you will recover quickly. Our entire socialist self-management and nonalined community of equal and united nations and nationalities wishes you, our dear Comrade Tito, as rapid a recovery as possible and the continuation of your great work as the architect of our era, to which you have given such a strong human stamp."

Defense Secretary's Telegram

LD131510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has sent a telegram to Josip Broz Tito, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia:

"On behalf of the members of the SFRY Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I express, dear Comrade Tito, our warm wishes for a successful and rapid recovery and the continuation of your invaluable activities for the well-being of our nonalined and socialist self-management fatherland, and for progress and peace in the world."

REPORT ON PROPOSED UN RESOLUTION ON AFGHANISTAN

LD111846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1333 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] United Nations, January (?11) (TANJUG)--The debate on the situation in Afghanistan has been resumed at an extraordinary U.N. General Assembly session, but no formal draft resolution has been submitted so far. An informal text of the resolution, circulating among U.N. diplomats, however, is very similar to the Security Council resolution vetoed by the Soviet Union. The informal text of the resolution calls for the urgent withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan in order to enable the people of that country to choose their own form of government. It seems, however, that this formula does not satisfy the members of either bloc.

Diplomatic circles in some Western countries claim that such a decision will not bring about the withdrawal of even one Soviet soldier from Afghanistan. It is believed that the least that can be done in the situation is to condemn the Soviet military a[illegible] and clearly state whose troops are on Afghan territory. There have been some indicat[illegible] here that the Soviet Union may accept a text in which the General Assembly would call "for the halting of all foreign interference in Afghanistan". This is in accordance with the Soviet view that the U.S.A. and China are interfering in the interna[illegible] affairs of Afghanistan.

Many observers here believe that there is little hope of either of these two tactically-(?opposed) proposals being accepted, as the majority in the assembly believe that concerned here is a question of principle in which the inclusion of bloc rivalries should not be allowed. Almost two-thirds of the U.N. members have not yet publicly expressed their stands on the subject. Some observers here assess that a decision resting on the principle of a non-bloc approach, could in the assembly, gain a two-thirds majority in the assembly.

SOVIET ATTITUDE TOWARD AFGHANISTAN, UN DEBATE UNCHANGING

LD120018 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The beginning of the UNGA special session in Afghanistan has aroused interest but not agitation in Moscow. Savo Bosanac, TANJUG correspondent, reports by phone from Moscow: The start of the General Assembly session on Afghanistan has aroused not a little interest among the Soviet public but it does not seem that this debate is eliciting any kind of commotion here, at least not among people concerning themselves with politics. In this sense the title in today's PRAVDA is characteristic: It simply stresses that the "intrigues are continuing." The dangerous deterioration of the entire international situation is explained in Moscow in this way: as the result of U.S., Chinese, imperialist, hegemonist and similar intrigues and plots against Afghanistan. Admittedly, condemnations of the Soviet action are also mentioned, but only as an occasion for attacking viewpoints different from the Soviet one. For this reason the General Assembly session is portrayed in Moscow today as an attempt by the United States and China to drag the international community--so it is depicted here--into a hysterical campaign of calumny against the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. This indicates that the Soviet position remains the same; so it does not seem that the Soviet forces will [illegible]thdraw from Afghanistan in the near future. Thus, a way out of this deep crisis at [illegible] present moment is becoming quite doubtful.

NO SOVIET-U.S. RECONCILIATION SEEN IN NEAR FUTURE

LD121959 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] We have a report on Afghanistan and Moscow-Washington relat[illegible]ons from TANJUG correspondent Savo Bosanac in the capital of the Soviet Union: The latest statement by President Carter in which he indicated the possibility of a positive development in U.S.-Soviet relations in the future has not so far been commented on in Moscow, though here too it is asserted that in the present situation detente is not dead, which is also the view of the U.S. President. In Moscow at the present time assurances are being repeated that the Soviet Union will continue to pursue a course of peaceful coexistence and relaxation of tension, as the Soviet representative also stated during the Afghanistan debate in the UN General Assembly. This debate is still being described today in Moscow as crude interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, accusing both the United States and China of this. For this reason, they say here, the U.S. President's statement has not had the effect in Moscow of foreshadowing a reconciliation. In the present situation of strained Soviet-U.S. relations, the view here is that it is difficult to expect Carter's statement to be understood in Moscow as a placatory gesture.

ENERGY COMMITTEE OFFICIAL MEETS WITH IRANIAN MINISTERS

LD132220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1814 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 13 (TANJUG)--As part of his current visit to Iran Yugoslav Committee for Energy Deputy Chairman Hasan Siljak today conferred with Iranian Minister of Industries and Mines Mahmud Ahmadzadeh on industrial cooperation between the two countries. The two sides particularly focused on cooperation in the production of agricultural machinery and mining equipment. It was agreed for the talks to continue at the level of experts.

Hasan Siljak and Iranian Minister of Energy 'Abbas Taj yesterday discussed energy cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iran.

PRESIDENCY, LCY VIEW DETERIORATION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LD111445 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A joint session of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium, in which top-ranking officials of the federation also took part, was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Stevan Doronjski. At the session there was a comprehensive discussion of tasks connected with the country's sociopolitical and economic development and the current international situation.

The SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium noted that broad social activity is being carried out in the country to realize LCY policy and that the political unity of all socialist forces, working people and citizens and nations and nationalities are the greatest guarantee that the established policy will be realized successfully.

At the session it was stated that our country's working people and citizens endorse the stands and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on economic stabilization and the economic policy for 1980 which were coordinated and ratified in the SFRY Assembly.

Many specific actions on the further development and strengthening of socialist self-management relations are being undertaken in a more organized way. The consistent realization of the economic stabilization policy demands even more systematic and constant work. This must be the criterion for everyone's work activity and behavior, from the basic organization of associated labor right up to federation level. Only by means of the organized and increased work of all working people and citizens, as well as their full involvement, can we successfully realize the major tasks involved in socioeconomic development and the further advancement of our self-management economic system. Everyone, without exception, must make his full contribution to this.

The SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium also discussed the situation with regard to international relations, bearing in mind the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation and the need for taking even greater and more energetic measures for consistent application of the principles and realization of the aims of the nonalinement policy and the decisions adopted at the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonalined Countries in Havana.

It was noted that the working people and citizens of our country resolutely support the principled stands taken by Yugoslavia over current world crises, including the crisis which has arisen in connection with events in Afghanistan.

Concern was expressed at the session over the serious deterioration of the international situation. The chief cause of this deterioration was judged to be the increased competition between big powers and blocs, the arms race and the policy of spheres of influence and interest, together with the increasingly pronounced role of the military and the increasingly widespread use of force. Above all this deterioration is promoted by military interventions and other forms of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign and especially nonalined countries. Such acts are a serious threat to the independence of many countries, cause instability in whole regions, strengthen international tension and undermine peace and security in the world. They are in direct conflict with the essential interests and aspirations of all the peoples of the world, as well as with the UN Charter and the principles of peaceful coexistence and of the nonalinement policy.

It was stressed at the session that in order to overcome the present situation in international relations it is essential, today more than ever, for the whole international community, particularly the nonalined countries and all peace-loving, progressive and democratic forces in the world, to become actively involved.

The Presidency and Presidium consider the activity of the whole nonalined movement, as an independent nonbloc force based on all the resolutions adopted in the documents at the Havana summit conference, to be especially significant in the current international situation. Yugoslavia and the LCY will continue their all-round involvement in contributing as much as possible to the resolution of international problems and in the construction of the new international economic order on the basis of respecting the principles of the UN Charter and of the nonalinement policy, in the interests of promoting the detente process and security and peace in the world.

With regard to the very complex situation in the world, the need was pointed to for the further strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection and for the strengthening of vigilance and security in all social environments.

It was emphasized at the session that the involvement of all social and political factors in the strengthening of the brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities represents the most certain path for the consolidation of our country's independence and for the further successful development of Yugoslav socialist self-management society. At the same time it is also the greatest strength in the struggle against all those who are distrubed by our socialist self-management social development and nonalinement policy.

STRUGGLE FOR OIL, INFLUENCE MAY MEAN RETURN TO NEOCOLONIALISM

AU122010 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Jan 80 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] Today's events confirm that the military action in Afghanistan has provoked concern in the world and that relations between the two big powers have become strained over the imposition of influence and the expansion of the spheres of influence through the method of pressure and by military and other actions, something that threatens the position of the nonalined countries and other developing countries, particularly those possessing significant natural resources. Here is a talk by Dragan Colovic:

It appears that the region of the Arabian-Persian Gulf will in the years to come be, because of its oil wealth, a stumbling block in the competition primarily between the big powers and their bloc and other allies and one of the sources of their confrontation.

However, the military action in Afghanistan, to a significant extent, makes the position of not only the Arabian-Persian Gulf countries difficult but also of other regions, because it provokes the military presence and involvement of the other rival power. Naturally, all that implies even greater pressures and foreign interference in the affairs of many nonalined and developing countries which, undoubtedly, have achieved visible results in a more fully and effectively utilizing their natural resources for their own economic and social development. The demands of primarily the nonalined and other progressive forces in the world that foreign troops should withdraw from Afghanistan as soon as possible aim at alleviating the position not only of those directly threatened, but also of all other countries in this region and farther afield. These demands are of the broadest possible international importance because a reconciliation to the policy of fait accompli, through military and other interventions and pressure, could become a regular practice and a green light for new interventions, particularly in the developing parts of the world--in Asia, Africa and Latin America. These regions are also rich in natural resources, which have always been and remain at the center of interest of the developed countries and big powers.

Thus, serious warnings were heard from Mexico recently that there are reliable signs that that country, with huge oil deposits, is under increasingly greater pressure from its powerful northern neighbor. Because of the uncertain situation and the uncertainty in the oil supply from the Middle East, Mexico feels, in various forms, a constant pressure whose final aim is to place the Mexican reserves of oil and natural gas at the U.S. disposal on a long-term basis.

If this practice were to strengthen, this would mean a return to the classical, true, somewhat more perfected neocolonial methods of dividing the spheres of interests in order to enslave countries and people and to exploit their natural resources, primarily to the benefit of strong metropolitan countries. This results in the natural need for energetic action by the nonalined and developing countries and by other progressive forces in the world to resist such tendencies, regardless from which side they may come.

TITO CONGRATULATES INDIRA GANDHI ON ELECTION SUCCESS

LD121030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0445 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Indira Gandhi:

"On the occasion of your Congress Party's election victory, I send to you on behalf of the people of the SFRY and on my own behalf cordial greetings and best wishes for success in your responsible work, for the well-being and progress of the friendly Indian people. Your country is inspired by the ideas of the great leader of the Indian people, one of the founders of the nonalined movement and my friend, Jawaharlal Nehru, and plays a very significant role in affirming the nonalinement policy and in the struggle for peace, security, independence and equality for the nations and countries of the world. I am sure that comprehensive cooperation and the close links of friendship with you, as well as between our countries, will continue to strengthen in the interest of our peoples and the consistent realization of the principles and aims of the policy of nonalinement."

VRHOVEC HOLDS TALKS WITH ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD120020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Antonio Baslini, under secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy.

On this occasion they held talks on bilateral relations, the development of Yugoslav-Italian cooperation and topical international issues of mutual interest.

Alberto Cavaglieri, Italian ambassador to Yugoslavia, also took part in the talks.

WORLD SITUATION PROMPTS SLOVENE LCY CONCERN FOR DEFENSE

LD111833 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, Jan 11 (TANJUG)--"Great attention which Yugoslavia pays to its defence and security is no doctrinary, but a realistic question. In the present circumstances in the world, only a country resolved to defend its independence and capable of doing so can preserve its independendence".

This was emphasized at a session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia, at which concern was expressed over the latest events in the world--NATO decision to deploy medium-range missiles in some West European countries, training of the so-called interventionist corps in the U.S. and, above all, the Soviet military action in Afghanistan.

"Brutal demonstration of military power and violation of the fundamental principles on which relations and cooperation among nations should be based testify to the deterioration of the situation in the world", it was said at the session. It was pointed out, therefore that in such circumstances the League of Communists should engage itself in defence and protection of independence and democracy within the framework of the mass defense movement of all Yugoslav citizens united in the Socialist Alliance.

The Slovene League of Communists Central Committee assessed that in such situation "it is still more indispensable to further strengthen socialist self-management and to stabilize economic trends, since these are key elements of internal strength, power and influence of Yugoslavia". "It is only Yugoslavia firm and strong inside, such as it is today, that is capable of efficiently resisting all possible outside pressure and dangers and of actively and creatively participating in international events", it was emphasized.

Explaining the possibilities for the further strengthening of international cohesion Presidency member of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Milan Kucan said that "in Yugoslav society all people must be responsible" and all "be capacitated for selfmanagement activity". He added that the entire Yugoslav social system "aspires to responsibility being not in hands of individuals who would shape the destiny of others", but to existence of "collective work and collective responsibility".

SAWPY CONSULTATIVE MEETING ORGANIZED, DEVELOPMENT PLAN ADOPTED

LD092116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Socialist Alliance is expected to make a special contribution to the current efforts which our society is making to bring about economic stabilization. First and foremost the alliance must fulfill its role as the main mobilizer of the working people and citizens. This was stated at the consultative meeting today on topical tasks of SAWPY action and propaganda organized by the SAWPY Federal Conference's department for information and public opinion. To achieve this, current work methods must be changed.

This means that the people's problems must figure more prominently in Socialist Alliance programs and meetings which often lead to no particular action should appear less frequently.

Istvan Rajcan, secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference, said in his introductory report that our propaganda must be active, mobilizing, consistent, concrete and critical toward everything which is retrograde and irresponsible. In this respect the press, radio and TV must have the Socialist Alliance's support. Neutralism and the characterization of situations without a clear, critical attitude and mobilization are a hindrance to the establishment of a creative position in public information.

Rajcan stressed, in particular, the need for action links and for joint activity--ranging from the local community to the federation. We are confronted with the task of critically reexamining why some of our political and self-managing decisions are not implemented or are implemented slowly. The work of political organizations is to a great extent channeled into adopting conclusions and stands which are very often mere statements of a given situation. In addition, the tasks are sometimes established in a faceless sort of way; they are addressed to all and sundry and to no one in particular. A creative implementation of decisions and agreements is a political and not a technical matter, stressed Istvan Rajcan.

Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said the impression is that the polemics in our press are reserved for authors and artists as if this is the area in which the main battle of this society is fought. There is evidence of fear that lapses, shortcomings and even some problems of self-management conduct may be divulged too soon. We must fight resolutely against such manifestations, among others by enhancing the responsibility of League of Communists members and of all other people as well.

Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, stressed that there is a good political mood in the country and that there is no room for overdramatization.

This means that we should work out to what extent we went further than agreed on in our political action. I would say, he stressed, that there is a great deal of laxity in carrying out policies. Some organs behaved too irresponsibly toward established policy. We should not have any illusions, and it is obvious that we do have them, that things will proceed on their own momentum. Success increasingly depends on broad mobilization and on action. However, despite that, there is a wide circle of people who are not involved. The reason, said Kurtovic, is that the casualness of professionalism has reduced everything to the working day and that has to a certain extent cut out the man. For this very reason we have to look for new ideas both as far as the subject matter and the method of our action is concerned. Everything that interests our working people must go into Socialist Alliance programs because only in this way will we successfully carry out our role of mobilizer.

SERBIAN SAWP ELECTS NEW 29-MEMBER PRESIDIUM

LD091904 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--A new Presidium of 29 members was elected at today's session of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, within the framework of implementating President Tito's initiative on the promotion of collective work and responsibility. President Dragomir Milojevic was reelected as the first president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference with a 1-year mandate.

At this session the delegates adopted the report on last year's work and the program of activities for this year.

Also adopted was a program for realizing President Tito's initiative on collective work, and the Serbian SAWP program of action in order to realize the republic's development policy in the light of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's decisions.

Dragomir Milojevic, president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, stressed in his report and in the debate the Serbian SAWP's obligations to further realize President Tito's initiative and the tasks involved in consistently realizing the stabilization policy as well as developing and consolidating SAWP's role.

BAKARIC ADDRESSES COUNCIL FOR QUESTIONS OF SOCIAL ORDER

AU111120 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 11 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Vladimir Bakaric, member of Yugoslavia's Presidency has delivered the introductory report at the session of the Federal Social Council for Questions of Social Order. Bakaric spoke on the currently important questions of social self-protection with special reference to the role of the federation.

RATE OF PROVIDING JOBS IN KOSOVO UNSATISFACTORY

AU041412 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Milos Antic report]

[Summary] "Pristina, December--One of the subjects which in these last days of 1979 attract most attention of the people in Kosovo is employment. Actually, the subject of the discussions is the failure to keep to the planned rate of increase in employment. It was planned that 11,659 people should get employed every year, which is 58,475 new workers in all during the current medium-term period. But in the 3.5 years, 25,590 people obtained employment in the social sector, which is 15,340 workers less than planned. In the same period, the registers kept in the self-managing interest communities for employment increased from 41,000 to 60,000 persons seeking employment."

It is said in Kosovo that employment is the most important question of further development of the province, but little has been done to keep up the planned rate of job creation. Funds were being invested in expensive projects which did not provide the required jobs. If the present trend continues, there will be 400,000 persons in search of work in the year 2000. Every year, 24,000 young people complete their secondary schooling in Kosovo, and the plan to provide jobs for 11,000 has not been kept.

While last year about 60,000 persons were seeking employment, large sums were paid for overtime work. Several work organizations employing several thousand workers have not admitted any trainees for years. Citizens trying to set up contractual organizations of associated labor have been applying in vain for permission in Pec and Pristina. In the past 3.5 years, 1,259 workers from Kosovo found work in other republics. The chief reason for the lagging in employment lies in the structure of investments which have not created jobs on a large scale. The volume of investment was also to blame. In addition, investments in some Kosovo communes have not been economical and the creation of a job cost up to 60 percent more than in other parts of the country.

When development in the coming medium-term period is discussed, one hears more and more frequently that the structure of investments should be changed more boldly and that employment opportunities should be created in the processing industry, handicrafts, small businesses and contractual organizations of associated labor, instead of having the emphasis on large factories.